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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League Is Declared on Trial

Gandhi Talks Between Bites

Hoover Halts Wage Rail Row

Sofia Sees Communists Win

Britain Backs Everest Climb

Cheap Now—A Castle in Spain

THE League of Nations hears itself challenged and arraigned as its thirteenth Assembly opens at Geneva. Nicholas Politis of Greece, elected president, ignores such soft words as disputes and conflicts and declares that in widespread regions "the horrible evil of war" has reappeared. The League has not prevented war, but must endeavor by every means to stop it. President de Valera of Ireland, opening the session, declares the League is on trial. Public opinion is distrustful because disarmament, invasion and depression are ignored for secondary questions. The League can save itself from dissolution only by meeting squarely the great issues involved in disarming, rehabilitating, reassuring—by executing its plain covenant pledges to the world.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi thanks Dr. Ambedkar, leader of the "untouchables," for concessions that made the Hindu agreement possible. Upper classes and depressed classes are now committed to what both refused last winter in London. Gandhi declares he will protect the rights granted the "untouchables" with his life. Everybody is happy because he talks and smiles—between mouthfuls. His winning of a fast protest affects the lives of 250,000,000 Hindus and of all Indians—yet his eating or not eating affects the world's food supply by only about a pound a day.

¶ President Hoover succeeds in having the railroad wage question deferred to the end of the year. The railroad executives had asked the 21 rail workers' unions for a conference looking to a wage cut on Feb. 1. The unions protested, claiming the 10 per cent cut of last February reached bedrock. Both sides now accept the President's view that changing economic conditions will have clarified by January, There will still be time then to sweat through a wage-reduction controversy—and maybe, of course, one won't be necessary.

¶ Bulgaria sees the Communists win a singular victory in Sofia. With only 14,000 out of 44,000 votes, they take a majority of the seats in the city council. Previously they controlled 60 Bulgarian villages, but this is their first important city success. Premier Mouchanoff declares the council will be dissolved and that the Communists will not be allowed to take over the Government. With smaller numbers they win by a practiced Communist strategy—They sow dissension among their enemies and then defeat the divisions.

¶ American business men turn in earnest to sift the facts of the war debts owed the United States. Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors Corporation, becomes permanent chairman of the Intergovernmental Debts Committee, which is to include leaders in industry, commerce, agriculture and labor from every state in the Union. They start after the facts in a promising attitude—one of "scientific detachment."

¶ The British Geographical Society and the Alpine Club will back the fifth expedition to attempt ascent of Mt. Everest. Picked climbers will leave England early in 1933 and spend the summer in the Himalayan Range. Men who have reached 28,000 feet believe the 29,141-foot peak can be conquered. Savage tribesmen add to the natural difficulties. The Tibetans declare the jealous shades of their saints protect Everest from invasion. This time the Dalai Lama consents to an expedition—But he doesn't expect the shivering shades to do so.

¶ St. Louis, Mo., sees Alaska fur sealskins sell for the lowest prices in the history of the U. S. Government auctions. More than 25,000 skins bring only $14 each for blacks, $13 for browns. This is 12 per cent lower than the June sale in New York, only one-tenth the peak price paid in 1920. Blue fox skins bring $17, white fox $13.50. With fine furs so unprecedentedly low a shocking discovery is reported from some sections—Ladies' pocketbooks appear to have picked this season, of all seasons, in which to do their shrinking.

¶ Madrid sees famous palaces of nobles and grandees displaying "For Sale" signs. The sudden bids for new owners for landmarks along the Boulevard Castellana cause a sensation. The Republic has nationalized only agricultural lands, but the aristocrats are fearful that their city holdings will also be seized. Some have put their homes under foreign flags by leasing to embassies, but more seek a quick sale through a low price. A sad picture this, yet a bargain opportunity to make dreams come true—Your castle in Spain for a song.

Japanese-Manchu Air Line Projected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo, Sept. 27

THE War Office announces the forthcoming establishment, before January, of a joint-stock air transport company in Manchuria, to be known as the Manchukuo, South Manchuria, Sumitomo Company—the Sumitomo being one of Japan's "big five" business concerns.

There will be two routes, one from Dairen to Mukden, the other Wiju (in Korea), Mukden, Changchun, Harbin and Tsitsihar, which, it is hoped, will eventually link up with the Japanese-Korean air line and the Soviet Intercontinental air line. The object of the enterprise is described as "public benefit, economic development and the promotion of culture."

There will be no dividends to begin with, and the Japanese South Manchuria Railway will extend substantial assistance. The management will be both Japanese and Manchukuoan.

Powers Chary On Extending Greek Loans

Opinion Grows Stronger That Country Must Rely on Itself

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The elections in Greece came at a moment of crisis. It is realized that the country must rely first on itself. The aid of foreign countries has become difficult to obtain. Recently Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos visited France unofficially to ascertain the prospects of a loan, and he received very little encouragement. Great Britain likewise appeared reluctant to renew an experience which has been somewhat unhappy, since the interest on foreign loans has been suspended.

Against Mr. Venizelos there has been an ardent campaign. Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, chief of the People's Party, which is considered to have Monarchist tendencies; Mr. George Cafandaris, chief of the Progressist Party, and Mr. Alexander Papanastassiou, chief of the Agrarian and Workers' Party, have been violent in their accusations.

Party in Power Blamed

The régime itself is declared to be in danger, and against this danger there is opposed that of the establishment of a military league. The abandonment of the gold standard and the restriction of credits have worsened the condition of commerce. It is alleged that the efforts to balance the budget have resulted in fictitious devices. Moreover, it is said that a sort of occult dictatorship is contemplated by the so-called Liberal Government.

All this is not surprising, for in times of stress the public is disposed to forget the good that has been accomplished by those responsible for the administration, and to attribute difficulties, which are the result of external events, to those who have wielded power.

That Mr. Venizelos has obtained many important results, especially in the realm of foreign affairs, is indisputable. The accords with Turkey, with Yugoslavia and with Italy, together with the improved relations with Bulgaria, are not only excellent from the viewpoint of Greece, but are welcome to all who care for the pacification of Europe. Internally, admirable reconstruction work, which will hereafter increase the productivity of Greece and add to its economic resources, has been accomplished. It is true that financially there is much to deplore, but the general state of international finances must largely be blamed.

Coalition of Opponents

The commercial balance of Greece is in deficit. The country imports twice as much as it exports. The mercantile marine has suffered. It is interesting to recall that Greeks established in America have been in the habit of sending considerable sums to their native country, and that these have fallen off. Mr. Veni-

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

61—Is Prohibition Worth Enforcing?

THE answer to that question is all that courageous and constructive minds care to know. If the results of rigid enforcement would be bad, then the law should be repealed at once. If the results would be good, then it should be retained and enforced. The formula: "It can't be done" is weak and childish. If that argument were valid, we should at once repeal our narcotics law and our laws against gambling, and every form of commercialized vice.

Lincoln's vision of a country without a slave and without a drunkard is a noble one. A country where there is the minimum waste of human energy in dissipation will outstrip all others in growth, prosperity, power, and everything which goes to make up the sum total of national greatness. Drink is our worst form of dissipation—our chief waster of human energy. The conclusion is obvious.

British Cabinet's Tariff Split Indicates Reshuffling of Posts

Shift of Sir John Simon From Foreign to Home Secretaryship Debated—Sir Arthur Salter States Case Against Ottawa Accords

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 27—Reconstruction of the MacDonald Government consequent upon the now definite refusal of free trade Ministers, including Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Viscount Snowden, to indorse the Ottawa conference agreements promises to be far-reaching.

Not only is a general Cabinet reshuffle likely to be involved in filling the important posts expected to be vacated in the Home Office, Scottish affairs and Lord Privy Seal, but evidence is accumulating that the split is widening.

The case against the Ottawa agreements is put today from a non-party viewpoint by that eminent economist, Sir Arthur Salter. He argues that Ottawa has introduced internationally objectionable novelties. Its engagements to maintain new tariffs for five years, for example, he says may be fatal to successful British bargaining for freer trade with other countries.

Ottawa's indorsement of "compensatory" tariffs, Sir Arthur declares, is destructive of world trade, since it means that countries which have cheap goods will be deprived of the advantage in carrying them to states where the same articles are dear. The economist also says Ottawa's policy of high Empire preferences makes Britain's existing "most-favored-nation" arrangements with other nations untenable.

A meeting held yesterday of 28 out of the 35 nonfree trade Liberals, whose support of the MacDonald Government hitherto has been unconditional, shows that even this section is much perturbed. Its leader, Sir John Simon, arrived here today by air from Paris en route from Geneva and conferences of all political parties are proceeding. The King arrives here Thursday from Scotland to indorse such Cabinet changes as may result.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's own continuance as Prime Minister, though at one time under discussion, is now secure, at least for the present, as Labor and National Liberal leaders like Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr.

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BONUS ATTITUDE OF ROOSEVELT IS NOT YET KNOWN

Governor Persistently Ignores Queries—Will Tour South

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL TRAIN, LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 27—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt so far in his campaign tour has made no statement on the veterans' bonus; furthermore, there is no indication that he will make a statement on the subject. In the past two weeks he has passed through some 20 states and has been frequently queried on his attitude, but he has given no answer to impromptu hecklers from the audience, or to newspaper men at press conferences.

The prospect is that Governor Roosevelt will not answer the question and intends to let the matter go by default, with the belief that the Democratic ticket can be elected next November whether he answers or not.

The situation is the more interesting because at San Francisco Governor Roosevelt charged his Republican opponent with not meeting him in debate and making his position on various matters clear. But on the bonus issue, at least, the Republican attitude is very clear. Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, an official of the National Economy League, with which is associated such men as former President Coolidge, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Newton D. Baker, General Pershing and Rear Admiral Sims, put the direct question to the candidates what they would do with a bonus bill.

Within 24 hours President Hoover answered it. He answered with an emphatic "I will veto it." Incidentally, Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, took the same stand. But Governor Roosevelt has maintained silence on this question, although direct payment of the bonus would take $2,400,000,000 from the Treasury.

A statement quoted from the New York Guaranty Trust Company yesterday asserts that persistent demand for bonus payment "is unquestionably hampering business recovery," in view of the Treasury's continuing deficit. The bank's statement is based on certain well-known facts. The 1933 federal budget carried, all told, $1,000,000,000 for veterans' relief, or approximately one-fourth of the total budget. From the close of the war to June, 1931, the Government has spent more than $6,000,000,000 for veterans' relief.

Despite these benefits, the American Legion, at its Portland (Ore.) convention, just concluded, demanded "full and immediate payment," of the total $2,400,000,000 bonus.

Governor Roosevelt passed through Portland last week while the panoply of the Legion's convention still decorated the city. He was asked to comment on the subject, as one appropriate to his visit, but again declined to do so. Those close to the Governor say he may make a statement later in the campaign, but the general opinion of friends is that he will remain silent. Opposition to the bonus, it is declared, would incur the hostility of the politically powerful American Legion.

Before leaving Williams, Ariz., last night, Governor Roosevelt did answer another question. Local cattle men had asked if he would permit Argentinian, Mexican and Australian beef to enter free of duty if elected, his answer was to ridicule the question, with the statement, "You can be sure we are going to look out for our own people first."

Governor Roosevelt also announced that he would make a trip through the South, sometime after he completes the present tour, which will be concluded this week.

MRS. HOOVER TO ATTEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, honorary president of the Girl Scouts, will attend the eighteenth annual convention of the Girl Scout National Council, Virginia Beach, Va., Oct. 4 to 7, it was announced at national headquarters of the organization today.

HOOVER MOVES TO HALT CUT IN RAILWAY WAGES

Sees Better Conditions by First of Year and Urges Delay Till Then

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—President Hoover has moved to postpone negotiations for a 20 per cent cut in the wages of railway labor being sought by the carriers to take effect when the present agreement expires on Jan. 31, 1933.

Knowledge that the President had taken a hand in the latest wage dispute was conveyed yesterday by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, who represented the Chief Executive as being hopeful that all discussions of wage rates would be deferred until the end of the year.

It was the White House opinion that economic conditions would have changed substantially by that time, and that the entire economic picture may be changed sufficiently so that it will be unnecessary to negotiate further wage reductions.

Mr. Doak issued his statement after a talk with the President. He revealed the Chief Executive had discussed the problem with representatives of both labor and railroads, and the impression was given that the White House suggestions were satisfactory to both sides.

It is pointed out that even if the projected discussions are postponed until the first of the year, there will still be a month in which to make the new arrangements if economic conditions at that time continue to warrant some further wage modifications.

"In the matter of railway wage discussion now going on," Mr. Doak said, "the President last week expressed the view, both to the representatives of railway labor and to the leading railway presidents, who have conferred with him, that he felt it desirable that this question should be deferred at the present time.

"The present agreement does not expire until Feb. 1 next. The President's view was that it might be well agreed to defer further discussion until the end of the year, as the general economic situation would be much clearer at that time and negotiations could be based on a better realization of the actual circumstances existing."

The railway wage question became critical last week when the Railway Labor Executives' Association received a surprise visit from a group of railway managers with the proposition that they enter in negotiations looking to modifications of present wage scales.

The proposals were immediately and firmly rejected by the labor leaders, with a declaration that the plight of the railway men was serious now and that they could not undertake to negotiate for any change which would make their condition even worse. Railroad labor is already working under a 10 per cent reduction which began last Feb. 1.

Arizona Candidate Found Canvassing On Horse Profitable Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona had a novel primary campaign diversion in a candidate for Governor who sought votes along the byways and mountain trails, rather than in urban districts. So he used a horse, and thus won admiration, if not support, from voters who dwelt in the remote sections visited.

He is Mr. Webster C. Reed, born "on the banks of the Wabash," he says, and, he admits, not very wise in politics. Returns show that he trailed all other Democratic state candidates, but he is happy, notwithstanding, even though he lost not only office but a chance to put into effect a platform of unique sort. One of its planks was his declaration that a woman should be made warden of the State Penitentiary.

"I had a world of interesting experiences," he declared; "but the most valuable lay in demonstration of the underlying kindliness of humanity. Wherever I rode, 400 miles or more, no one allowed me to spend a cent. The children were mighty good, though their parents might have been supporting another candidate. I didn't have to continue use of the borrowed horse I started with. A score of good animals were offered without charge. One horse had been the Arizona mount of Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois. Fried chicken was my fare on the average ranch where I spent the night, and it was mighty nice to have a stranger say, 'I've been saving a bale of hay for your hoss.'"

In his last week of campaigning, the candidate, with regret, had to take to an automobile. Now he is back on his little farm, richer in experiences that have opened to him the treasures of humanity's good will.

TEST OF McKEE ELECTION NOV. 8 ADVANCES STEP

Arguments Heard Against Ruling He Can Fill All Walker Term

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The second court step to determine whether the vacancy in the New York City mayoralty caused by the resignation of Mayor James J. Walker on Sept. 1 shall be filled this November, or whether Mr. Joseph V. McKee shall continue to act as Mayor until the expiration of the Walker term, Jan. 1, 1934, was taken before the justices of the first appellate division today.

The action admittedly is only a half-way step to the court of appeals, for both sides are determined on a full court test of the question. Today's argument is based on the following findings of the McGeehan decision:

1. That the Mayor is not a constitutional officer, specific mention of Mayors having been omitted from the Constitution since the home rule amendments were enacted in 1932.
2. That the constitutional provision for filling a vacancy does not apply to Mayors.
3. That the Legislature, therefore, is free to makes its own provisions.
4. That such provision lies in Section 94 of the city charter, which requires a Mayor to be elected in 1905 "and every four years thereafter," placing the Mayoral election specifically in odd years when there are no national or general state elections, and in Section 23 which provides that in case of such vacancy the aldermanic head act as Mayor "until noon of the first day of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen"—which, under Section 94, must be 1934, not 1933.

Meanwhile, Mayor McKee's $100,000,000 budgetary relief program continued the center of citizen attention. The Mayor said today that he is ready to consider a 6 per cent wage cut, instead of the proposed graduated scale if employees generally feel it will be less irksome. This would save only $18,716,231 on the $311,937,199 personal service total, as compared with the $30,000,000 saving envisaged by the Citizens Budget Commission.

Also the Mayor let it be known that he is open to argument on the substitution of a five-year for the 50-year subway financing plan projected by the Walker administration. The long-term plan will save $50,000,000 on the 1933 budget but will jeopardize the 5-cent fare. It is strongly urged by citizen groups on the ground that permanent improvements should have long-term financing and not, as under the short-term plan, be made an undue budget charge for any particular year, especially in the beginning before they have shown their earning capacity.

Tammany Hall, which sees the pay cut as a blow aimed directly at 147,000 workers controlling 600,000 votes, is inclined to sacrifice the five-year financing plan as preferable to salary adjustments.

The Mayor refused to comment today on the stand of Mr. Charles W. Berry, Comptroller, against his pay-out proposal and reaffirmed his confidence that the employees would see the wisdom of coöperation with his economy program.

All idea of seeking a loan for city construction work from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was rejected today by Mayor McKee, who said he regarded "substantial economies in the budget" alone commensurate with the city's dignity in effecting easier credit conditions.

COMMUNISTS WIN CITY COUNCIL SEAT

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 27 (AP)—Communists captured a majority of seats in the Sofia city council in Sunday's election, the returns revealed yesterday.

Although they hold only 14,000 out of 44,000 votes, the precinct divisions of the city were in their favor sufficiently to give them a majority of the seats. Premier Mouchanoff also attributed the Communist victory to divisions between the other parties as well as the abstention of large numbers of people from voting.

He indicated, however, that the Communists would not be allowed to take over the Government and that the new city council would be dissolved. There are already more than 60 villages in Bulgaria with Communist administrations.

Two-Year Course in Dry Study Adopted by Parent-Teachers

Program Shows Facts on State and Federal Laws and on Harmful Effects of Alcohol Should Be Known to Fight Repealists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—A two-year program of temperance education to acquaint parents as well as teachers with the facts about the harmful effects of alcohol and with the laws, both state and national, designed to check its consumption was adopted by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at its fall board meeting yesterday.

All parents, teachers and other public-spirited citizens should be familiar with the text of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and should know the facts on the drink situation before and after the writing of the Eighteenth Amendment into the law of the land, the outline advises. Moreover it declares they should be acquainted with publications based on the most recent findings of natural scientific research on the subject of alcohol and should know the laws of each state concerning the enforcement of national prohibition and the state laws for teaching the effects of alcohol in the schools.

Education is the supreme need for the solution of this difficult question, it points out. Books suitable for study are listed, among them Alcohol and Man, by a group of natural scientists, to be published by MacMillan next month; Prohibition and Commonsense, put out by the Foundation for Narcotic Research and Information; Prohibition, a National Experiment, a publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; and Prohibition, Its Industrial and Economic Aspects, by Prof. Herman Feldman.

Other sources of material named, include the Bureau of Prohibition, the Scientific Temperance Foundation of Boston, and the Foundation for Narcotics Research, New York City. Various ways of using these materials are listed.

This program is in line with the policy of the Parent-Teacher organization, which has for a number of years indorsed the control of alcoholic beverages through the Eighteenth Amendment. This spring at its convention in Minneapolis it adopted a resolution for its "strict and impartial enforcement."

CO-OPERATIVES WIN NEW PLACE IN ECONOMICS

Ignoring of Consumers' Needs Blamed for Ills of Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Pointing to the growth of consumers' cooperative societies during recent years, Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the Coöperative League of the United States, opened the eighth national congress of the league here yesterday with an address in which he criticized statesmen and business leaders for ignoring the fundamental needs of consumers and ascribed to this neglect most of the prevalent American economic ills.

Yesterday's session was held in the auditorium of the Russell Sage Foundation, and was attended by delegates representing coöperative societies in all parts of the United States. Dr. Warbasse said that the United States, with more than 2000 consumers' societies, is steadily improving its coöperative status. The 458 societies in the coöperative league, with 151,000 members, and a turnover of $30,000,000 a year, is the beginning of a national organization.

"Iceland," Dr. Warbasse said, "carries on half of its business through its coöperative societies. They have been found in remote South Africa, New Zealand, China and South America, as well as in the great industrial countries. They carry on every sort of service that is attempted by profit business, and they perform the useful functions essayed by the political state.

"Forty-two countries have national federations which are united in the international coöperative alliance. Its 230,000 societies with 70,000,000 members and over 1,000,000 employees constitute the most effective approach to a league of peoples. In many countries many of the largest and most efficient businesses, both productive and distributive, are owned by the consumers.

"The commodity distribution of the societies in the alliance amounts to $20,000,000,000 a year. They have over $1,000,000,000 in paid-up share capital, and over $500,000,000 in reserves.

"The coöperative insurance societies in 22 countries, affiliated with the alliance, have 8,000,000 persons insured and $3,500,000,000 outstanding insurance; in 1930 they received in premiums nearly $50,000,000 and paid claims amountng to over $12,000,000.

"The 33,000 coöperative banking societies in the alliance in 22 countries have 15,000,000 members, 25,000 employees, and own $60,000,000 worth of real estate; they have $250,000,000 paid up share capital, $150,000,000 reserves, $900,000,000 loan capital, $1,500,000,000 saving deposits, and in 1930 their turnover (deposits and withdrawals) was $40,000,000,000."

The congress was also addressed by Mr. Frederick C. Howe, formerly United States commissioner of immigration and author of "Denmark, a Coöperative Commonwealth."

GRAN CHACO PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVE

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 27 (AP)—Hope for a truce between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco region was heightened today when the Bolivian Government announced it had replied to the representatives of neutral nations at Washington "reiterating" its acceptance of the plan for a suspension of hostilities.

The note added Bolivia was ready to accept the truce if Paraguay also agreed and that, as for neutral supervision, Bolivia already had expressed her opinion in a note of Sept. 18. This note recommended a civil commission of neutrals to pass on any alleged acts of aggression and to determine the aggressor.

GANDHI PLACES FAITH IN PLEDGE OF HINDU AMITY

Finds Generous Action on Both Sides in Accord Reached in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Sept. 27—The agreement between the depressed classes and caste Hindus is considered by Mahatma Gandhi as a generous compromise on both sides.

The Mahatma has expressed himself full of gratitude to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the depressed classes, since he could have taken an uncompromising and defiant attitude in retaliation for the oppression of generations exercised by caste Hindus.

Indeed it is evident that the agreement has resulted in a conciliatory attitude in both camps. At the Round Table Conference at London last winter neither side would accept what is now been agreed upon.

There are, however, some suspicions as to the sincerity of caste Hindus, and Mr. Gandhi expresses hope they will prove noble in their future policy and carry out the settlement to the letter. He reiterates he will fast again if caste Hindus do not pursue the reforms promised.

Mr. Gandhi also voiced appreciation of the British Cabinet for its prompt decision. He implies that although he cannot accept each item in the settlement he will stake his all that the depressed classes shall get their full rights from caste Hindus.

Crisp Appointed To Fill Vacancy On Tariff Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — President Hoover today appointed Representative Charles R. Crisp, (D.) of Georgia, to fill the vacancy on the tariff commission.

A statement from the White House said that the tariff commission is a bipartisan body, of which not more than three of the six members can be members of the same political party. The appointment of Representative Crisp, it was explained, will preserve the bipartisan character of the commission.

The late commissioner, Mr. Lincoln Dixon, served as a Democrat in Congress for several terms before his appointment, and was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee during his service.

Representative Crisp was acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the last session. He was defeated by Governor Russell of Georgia, in the primary race for a Senate seat.

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THINGS PRESENT

There is a college where teacher and student share the hope that the latter will never complete his course there! Editorial Notes.

Professor Einstein has a new distinction. He is among the elect upon whom more salary has been forced than they wanted. But there is a moral in it, as you will observe in the last item of the Mirror of World Opinion on the Editorial page.

Do you ever view a youngster's indiscretion through the child's eyes? A letter to the Parent column shows that this often results in a different, and more effective, means of correction. Educational page

"Groundcovers for Lawns" is recommended to home owners. Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Is repeal the remedy for lax enforcement of a law? No one could think so after reading what Professor Carver will have to say on this subject in his "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, the weekly Aviation column, Mr. Scroggins, and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

DRYS MAKE HEADWAY IN AUSTRALIA

For 50 Years Prohibition Has Marched Steadily Toward Goal

OPEN BAR HOWEVER IS STILL THE RULE

Lessening Number of Liquor Licenses Gradually Cutting Down Drinking

By L. C. JAUNCEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the early days of Australia, liquor was in such universal demand that it was at one time used as currency. About 50 years ago, however, temperance forces began to make their influence felt, and since that time drys have made steady progress against the liquor traffic.

At present, all states in the Commonwealth have the open bar. Since the war, bars in five states close at 6 p. m. In Queensland sales continue until 8 p. m., while in the northern territory hotels remain open until 10. Transportation of liquor after hours is legal. Lodgers at hotels can procure drink after hours. In Australia, no bars are open on Sundays and certain public holidays.

The closing acts are difficult to enforce, particularly in the country districts. Under the various acts a traveler can buy liquor, if he has come a certain distance. In Victoria the distance is 20 miles. Under present conditions of high speed this provision goes a long way to nullify the purpose of the closing acts.

After closing hours in restaurants and at dances the flask often appears. Yet in spite of violations of the closing acts and the frequent infractions of the spirit of the liquor laws, early closing of bars has cleared the streets late at night of most of the drunken men that used to make a nuisance of themselves.

Liquor in Department Stores

Besides hotels, many stores have licenses to sell liquor. In Sydney most of the big department stores have liquor permits. Wine stores masquerade as "cafés" in which soft drinks and liquor are placed side by side in such a way that liquor is made to appear as a soft drink. Wine stores make special effort to get women's trade. The very air of respectability of the wine store is in itself a danger.

On every side in Australia liquor interests advertise. Signs flash various brands of whisky and beer across Sydney harbor. Billboards depict wines in an enticing way. Liquor programs come over the radio. In spite of legal beer, Australia has suffered much unemployment of late.

Although after the war interest in total abstinence sagged in Australia, particularly among young people, recently a renewed interest in temperance has begun to assert itself. Young people are once more showing interest in the liquor issue. Bands of Hope contain more than 30,000 members in the Commonwealth. Young people's temperance societies are active in sport. These groups field many football teams in the Commonwealth. More are being added each year.

Liquor has interfered considerably with sport in Australia. Yet many Australian athletes see the value of total abstinence. Donald Bradman, the world's greatest cricketer, and Walter Lindrum, champion billiard player, are the most famous of a formidable group of total abstainers among Australian sportsmen.

Liquor Bill Enormous

Australia even in dull times spends annually £30,000,000 on drink from its 6,500,000 people. In 1928-29 the liquor bill was £34,500,000. In that year Australia had 45 breweries with 3768 employees. Of the 71,696,028 gallons of beer consumed in the Commonwealth only 450,000 were imported. With the population of the United States and a similar annual per head consumption of 11.31 gallons of beer in America, there would be work for 75,000 men.

Under mass production, however, the number employed would be less. Legal beer in America would give very little employment, especially if the illicit trade under the dry law is as large as opponents maintain.

Reduction in the number of liquor licenses is the aim of Australian legislation. This attempt is bearing fruit. On the way to a football match in South Melbourne an advocate of beer mournfully remarked, "Things aren't what they used to be down here. Every other place used to be a pub here!"

Statistics bear out this contention, for in 1907 there were 3507 hotel licenses in Victoria, while by January this year only 1781 remained. Other states also show reductions in liquor licenses.

Liquor Taxes Increased

Taxes on liquor have increased materially in the Commonwealth. In 1914 the excise tax on beer was 3d. per gallon. It is now 2s. In 1916 the duty on imported spirits was 17s. a gallon. It now ranges from 45s. to 50s. per gallon. In 1929-30 the Commonwealth obtained £10,800,000 from customs and excise taxes on liquor.

The ill effects of liquor are most marked in the interior of the Commonwealth. Convictions for drunkenness in Central Australia were 243 per 10,000 inhabitants, as against 98 for the Commonwealth, taking the annual average for the period 1924-1928. It is difficult to control liquor

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

LIBRARY HEADS URGED TO WORK FOR LEADERSHIP

Massachusetts Official Addresses Boston Librarians Association

Librarians should be leaders and not followers, Mr. Edward L. Hartman, state consultant in city planning and zoning, told members of the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association last night. The association held its first fall meeting in the State Library, State House, at 7:45 p. m.

The library, Mr. Hartman pointed out, should be able to supply to the reader the best material available on both sides of the subject but should not endeavor to influence him either one way or the other. The general library, the speaker contended, should be composed of a number of special libraries and, where possible, special advisers should be available to assist the reader in his research. These, he remarked, would be of greatest assistance to the person unfamiliar with the use of a library and would save him considerable time in his quest for information on his particular subject.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Edward H. Redstone, librarian of the State Library, who acted not only as host to the members, but also assumed for the first time his duties as president of the association. Mr. Redstone introduced Mr. F. W. Faxon, who spoke on the American Library Association's annual meeting in New Orleans. Mr. William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, described the National Special Libraries meeting at Lake Placid Club, New York, while Mrs. Frances R. Coe of the State Library reviewed the New England meeting of the association, which was held at Maplewood Club, New Hampshire.

An exhibition of legislative documents and Boston newspapers of 1832 was prepared by Mr. Redstone. The exhibit also contained documents of 1932, which showed the progress of a century in legislative matters on Beacon Hill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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United Action Urged to Cut Cost Of Government

Voters must make politicians realize that "economy is popular, and spending unpopular," says State Senator Samuel H. Wragg. Appealing last night for concerted action, he told the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants at the Parker House, there is only one way to cut costs of government.

"Of course, the great majority of voters," he said, "are in favor of economy in government but—they they are not organized. There are, however, many active, well-organized minorities that make legislators think their pet schemes are popular by constant appeals. The result is that the taxpayers pay for many activities that are, perhaps, fine but unnecessary just now."

According to Mr. Wragg there are many voters who think the cost of government does not affect them since they pay no direct taxes. They must be made to see that they do pay indirectly in higher rents and costs of commodities. Reduction of governmental costs is a "cause" that should interest everyone since it would help everyone's pocketbook, he declared.

Mr. Alexander Whiteside, vice-president of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Association, called the accountants' attention to some figures on actual governmental costs. In 1913, he said, the total cost of all government in the United States (federal, state and municipal) was about $3,000,000,000. Today it is about $15,000,000,000, which means that each family pays about $500 a year instead of $136.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Exhibition of office machinery, Lee Auditorium, 5 to 10 p. m., through Wednesday. Open to public.

Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, speaking and entertainment program, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Moxie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:20.
Colonial—"The Green Pasture," 2:15.
Fine Arts—"Diary of a Revolutionist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings made at the Chateau de By, near Fontainbleau and elsewhere, by Anna E. Klumpke. Through Oct. 1.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Portraits of American interest. Through Sept. 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Pastels by Janet von Ladau. Through Oct. 5. Also portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Etchings of old and new Boston by Sears Gallagher, and Sandwich glass medallions by Charles J. Connick (no closing date assigned).

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

EMPLOYEES AID RELIEF

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Employees at the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company have voted to continue through the coming winter the two per cent deduction in wages in behalf of unemployment emergency relief.

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PRESIDENT LAYS CORNER STONE OF NEW POST OFFICE

Chief Executive Traces Department's Growth in Brief Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—President Hoover, assisted by other high government dignitaries, laid the corner stone today for the new $10,000,000 Post Office Department building, the third unit in the vast triangle project designed to put the entire government establishment in permanent governmental quarters.

In addition to a brief address by the President, speeches were also made by Postmaster-General Walter Brown and Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, chairman of the Public Buildings Commission.

To date two units of the new triangle have been completed and are occupied. They are the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Internal Revenue Buildings. The entire project is expected to cost approximately $100,000,000, and will represent one of the largest and finest groups of government buildings in the world.

Today was chosen for the ceremony as it is the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the establishment of the general post office in New York City. Seating arrangements were made for 1200 persons. The Army and Marine Corps bands assisted on the program. In connection with the corner-stone ceremonies, the department put on sale a new 8-cent air-mail stamp.

Hoover's Address

The President's address follows:

In September, 1793, President Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol. We meet today in the course of a nation-wide commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth to set, with the same trowel which he used 139 years ago, the corner stone of a new building for the administration of the postal service, which had its origin during Washington's Administration.

Washington was responsible for the original plan of this city. It was a plan which permitted its orderly and beautiful expansion. This building is set into that plan and is well fitted to further beautify the city.

This ceremony today has an especial significance to the people of the city of New York, for it was there that the Government of the United States began its functions under the Constitution, and there was first organized the general post office, as it was then called. I extend greetings to those who are assembled in that city today to celebrate these beginnings of our Government and to do honor to Washington's memory.

In those beginning days the country was sparsely settled; travel was difficult; post offices were widely separated; and the postal service was primitive, slow and costly. But it was the sole means of communication among the states, and the new government acted vigorously to increase its efficiency. By the time of the removal of the Government to the District of Columbia in the year 1800, the United States Post Office was firmly established.

Postal facilities were looked upon by our early statesmen not merely as an end in themselves, but as a powerful instrumentality for national unity and national growth. In the first years of the Republic, the mails followed the pioneers into our inland territory, and as the great tide of migration set toward the West, it was the rapidly multiplying post routes and the dependable communication which they afforded with the eastern seaboard that made possible the eventual extension of our frontiers to the Pacific.

Since those early days, the postal service has been a factor second to no other in the upbuilding and development of modern America. It has constantly enlarged and broadened its facilities and has steadily grown in usefulness. Today it threads through the daily social and business life of all our people, and extends its benefits to every city, hamlet, and fireside in the land. It furnishes quick communication for business and industry, transports the products of the farm to the city dweller, brings the goods of the manufacturer and the merchant to the farmer's gate, delivers newspapers, magazines, and books into the remotest homes, provides a safe means of transmitting money and valuables, carries messages of gladness and of sorrow between families and friends, and makes neighbors of our most widely separated communities.

The post office establishment is not a machine; it is a living service of thousands of skillful and devoted men and women. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons are regularly and continually engaged in handling the United States mail, and 60,000 others are given part-time or contract employment by the Post Office Department. The esteem and affection in which the postal service is held by all our citizens is a deserved tribute to the unfailing fidelity of these efficient and honorable public servants.

Growth in Service

Since the establishment of the Post Office Department under President Washington, the number of post offices has increased from 75 to 48,532; the number of postal employees, from 118 to more than 250,000; the mileage of post routes, from 2000 to more than 1,500,000; and the postal revenues, from $25,000 to $700,000,000 a year. The service must constantly be enlarged and extended to satisfy the increasing demands which are made upon it. The postal establishment is an instrumentality which exists to serve all the people and which in its proper sphere should require little or no support from the public treasury.

Thirty-two years ago the Post Office Department moved its offices into the building which it at present occupies. In these 32 years, the population of the country has increased by 65 per cent, but the postal business has increased sevenfold.

And so today we lay the corner stone of the new building which is to house the executive offices of this enlarged and growing institution for the next generation. In the future, as in the past, the enlargement of its services will bring increased abundance to the commercial, the social and the spiritual life of all our citizens.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday night; moderate south to west winds.

Vermont: Showers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday afternoon.

Other New England States: Showers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh, and overcast showery weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	68	Montreal	54	66
Bismarck	36	56	Nantucket	60	68
Boston	57	75	New Orleans	76	82
Buffalo	62	72	New York	58	70
Calgary	72	76	Norfolk, Va.	68	72
Charleston	60	64	North Platte	36	62
Chicago	54	66	Philadelphia	56	72
Cincinnati	66	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	96
Denver	42	58	Pittsburgh	62	74
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Portland, Me.	52	72
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	62	68
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	66	72
7p.m. Sept. 26	78		St. Paul	46	66
Helena, Mont.	40	66	Salt Lake City	54	74
Huron, S. D.	36	58	San Francisco	58	62
Jacksonville	78	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	62
Kansas City	52	74	Seattle	54	66
Key West	82	88	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	58	70
Memphis	72	82	Wichita, Kan.	54	74
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	44	56

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 27.
B—Maximum Sept. 26.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Standard Time)
Tuesday 8:55 p. m., Wednesday 9:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.4 feet.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jack and Jane"; skit.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Paradise Islanders.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government"; "Constructive Economy in State and Local Government."
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "The New York Stock Exchange," Mr. Richard Whitney, president.
11:45 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Garden' Melodies."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; Bruce Barton.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Leopold Morse Program.
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC Artists Service: Leon Rothier basso; symphony orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; Denny orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; short subject; organ.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:30 Sears Anniversary Program.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Moore and Harris, songs.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
9:15 "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Garnetville" sketch.
10:30 Organ recital; soloist.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother Bob Emery.
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Musical comedy memories.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Moonlight Serenaders.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Sketch, "The Bar Sinister."
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jay C. Flippen-cies.
10:30 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920ke-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Opening World Series game, New York Yankees-Chicago Cubs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Pie Plant Pete.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a.m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Same as WBZ.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Opening World Series game, New York Yankees-Chicago Cubs, Ted Husing reporting.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

COMMODITY PRICE RISE FORECAST

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mr. Louis S. Cates, Boston mining engineer and president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, declared in an interview published today in the Metal Bulletin that "generally speaking, an increase of 15 to 30 per cent in commodity prices might be looked for" in the United States.

He said the industrial outlook in the United States was definitely much brighter than two or three months ago. He called the "change from depths of depression to hopefulness" an interesting study.

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Special Luncheon 35c and 40c
Full Course Dinner 40c and 50c
Special Sunday Dinner 50c and 60c

Volunteers Plan Free Hotel For Boston Jobless

Inauguration of a hotel for unemployed men in Greater Boston is contemplated by the Volunteers of America at 25 Brattle Street, it was announced today. This organization, which recently opened a "one-cent lunch" for unemployed, is planning to extend its social service work to provide comfortable lodgings for men who have either very small incomes or none at all.

The organization hopes to convert the six-story building, facing on Hanover Street and adjoining the building in which the present restaurant is located. The ground floor will be used for another restaurant to care for the growing number of unemployed who are coming in daily between 8 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. for meals. In addition there will be a forum where men may assemble evenings for entertainment, a part of which will be given by members of theatrical casts performing in Boston.

The Volunteers of America also are contemplating opening restaurants in neighboring cities and towns as the need becomes apparent. Food for these restaurants, it is planned, will be prepared at the Brattle Street kitchen and sent out to them in containers, thus reducing the cost of additional kitchens.

Dartmouth Awards 12 Scholarships

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 27 (AP)—Award of two scholarships of $600 each to Mr. Forrest P. Branch of Medford, Mass., and Mr. William J. Hoffman of Salisbury, Md., both members of the varsity football team, was announced yesterday by President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth. They received the two Morrill Allen Gallagher Memorial scholarships. Mr. Hoffman is captain of the football team.

The Justin H. Smith Fund scholarships of $500 each were awarded to Mr. W. A. Brown of Cycle, N. C., Mr. E. W. Humes of Delaware, Ohio, and Mr. R. K. Montgomery of Framingham, Mass.

Mr. K. Leiber of South Pasadena and Mr. R. S. Morris Jr. of La Jolla, Calif., received regional scholarships of $700. Booker scholarships for applicants from Connecticut were awarded to Mr. P. Butler of West Woodstock, Mr. F. C. Franklin of Putnam and Mr. E. G. Lauretti of Framingham. College Grant Fund scholarships for applicants from New Hampshire were given to Mr. W. E. Chase of Rumney and Mr. R. H. Eaton of Littleton.

BOSTON IMPORTS GAIN

Imports at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ending Sept. 24 showed a gain in value as compared with the previous week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The figures for the week were $1,246,504, compared with $1,145,233 a week ago.

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One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
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NEW INTEREST IN WORLD DEBT STUDY SHOWN

Sloan of General Motors Heads Group to Find Way Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts has been expanded to include several hundred leaders in industry, agriculture and business throughout the United States, headed by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, as permanent chairman, according to a statement issued after the organization meeting yesterday. The initial announcement of the formatoin of the committee, made on Sept. 12, said that the group would comprise 76 men prominent in those fields.

Permanent officers were elected at the meeting yesterday, Mr. Charles H. Strong, secretary of the New York Bar Association, having been chosen as secretary, and Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, formerly United States Ambassador to Italy, treasurer. Twelve temporary vice-chairmen were also elected.

Mr. Sloan revealed that 425 persons have already accepted membership in the committee and that every state is represented by several members. Public reaction to the preliminary announcement of the formation of the committee was so favorable that its sponsors felt justified in organizing on a more nearly permanent basis, he said.

Mr. Sloan emphasized that the committee is composed of business men, farmers and labor leaders who are making an effort to examine the problem of the debts as practical, matter-of-fact Americans.

"What they are searching for in this complex of figures is a method of turning the problem and its solution to the best possible advantage for the great mass of the American people," he added.

The task which is now before the committee, Mr. Sloan said, resolves itself into four problems:

Obtaining a statement of the principal facts concerning the intergovernmental debts that will be accepted as accurate; obtaining the views of practical men; assembling and analyzing opinions received; decision as to what shall be done with the suggestions.

Curtis Praises Hoover's Efforts To Bring Relief

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 27 (AP)—Vice-President Charles Curtis continued his campaign through West Virginia today by attending a rally at Point Pleasant, and dedication of a lock in the Kanawha River at Market. He will address a meeting in Charleston before returning to the West.

He opened the party election drive here last night with a vigorous address in which he praised President Hoover as doing 10 times as much to relieve economic distress as any of his predecessors who faced peacetime suffering.

Mr. Curtis cited relief measures sponsored by Mr. Hoover and said: "I am thankful, even ardent Republican that I am, that the Democrats put patriotism above politics and supported these measures recommended by the President. In times of stress no political party has a monopoly on patriotism."

Shifting from a prepared address when many of the overflow crowd which greeted him at the Parkersburg High School were forced to stand, the Vice-President cut short his intended discussion of tariffs to champion the Smoot-Hawley Act as protecting American workmen, farmers and manufacturers "from the lower standards of living of other countries."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages this week include Ed Wynn's "The Laugh Parade," in its final week at the Shubert; "The Green Pastures," in its fourth week at the Colonial, and "The Squeaker," in its second week at the Copley.

Next Monday brings Miss Jane Cowl to the Plymouth in Ashley Dukes's "The Man With a Load of Mischief," under auspices of the American Theater Society, and "The Cat and the Fiddle," musical comedy, to the Shubert.

On Oct. 10 Mr. Milton Aborn will open a Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Hollis with "The Mikado."

Miss Eva Le Gallienne brings her Civic Repertory Company to the Wilbur on Oct. 17 for one week only. "Liliom" will be played on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon; "Camille" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and Wednesday afternoon.

NEW HAVEN ASKS WORK LOAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a "work" loan of $700,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to furnish work to its employees in repairing passenger and freight locomotives and coal cars.

National Economy League

JOIN THE LEAGUE TO REDUCE TAXES AND TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Voters who wish to further this movement are requested to fill out the pledge card below and send it, with whatever contributions they wish to make, to the national headquarters of the league, 100 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY, or to the local branch.

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

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(Please print your name)

Home Address { ..... (Street) ..... (City)

Voter in the —— Congressional District, ... (State), hereby indorse the purpose of the National Economy League, enroll as a member without financial obligation, and authorize the officers of the League to represent me in carrying out its purposes.

Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

Powers Chary On Greek Loans

(Continued from Page 1)

zelos complains that the agreed allied contributions to war costs have not been made.

Thus it is that there is something like a coalition of forces against the veteran Cretan statesman. The different parties are profoundly divided on many points; but, tainted with Socialism or tainted with Monarchism, they have tried to unite against the politician whom they accuse at aiming at dictatorship—an accusation which is indignantly denied.

In this confused situation the Greek people were called upon to vote, and it is not surprising that the western countries of Europe looked on with exceptional interest. It is felt that the moment is critical for Greece, and that its immediate future be determined by the success or failure of Mr. Venizelos. Powerful advocates of Greece have urged that it is a mistaken policy, in these days of economic recession, to abandon the country to its own resources. They assert that the attitude of the great powers has been lacking in generosity and has indeed been short-sighted. All the more reason why Greece should now make a supreme effort to put its house in order and to set up a strong and resolute government.

FURTHER TIDAL DATA SUPPLIED AT BOSTON

Comprehensive data on currents affecting shipping and tidewater construction along the Atlantic coast are included in "Current Tables, Atlantic Coast, North America, 1933," just published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, it was announced today by Lieut. K. T. Adams, in charge of the Boston office. The publication contains daily predictions of the time of slack water and the time and velocity of strength of flood and ebb currents for 13 important places of the Atlantic coast of North America.

It also contains current differences and constants by which prediction for any day may be made for about 700 other places. A new table never before included in this publication makes it possible to determine the velocity of the current at any time. In previous volumes, without the new table, only the time and maximum strength of current and slack water were available.

British Cabinet To Be Reshuffled

(Continued from Page 1)

Walter Runciman and Sir John Simon, as well as Conservatives like Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, stand solidly behind him.

On the other hand the Liberal press campaign against Sir John's conduct of foreign policy, including the disarmament problem, eastern negotiations and Franco-German relations, has been so extensive that suggestions have been made that Sir John might advantageously be transferred to the Home Department, where there are pending big national questions of improved public safety on which he is an expert. Selection for the foreign secretaryship might fall either to Lord Londonderry or Lord Irwin.

Meanwhile efforts are being made to find some compromise which would even now enable free trade Ministers to postpone presenting their resignations. An expedient suggested in free trade circles will be to postpone implementing the Ottawa agreements until after the World Economic Conference has taken place. This, however, is not agreeable to the Conservatives, who are in majority in the Cabinet. Parliament also has already been called together for Oct. 18 for the introduction of legislation requisite for this purpose.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

He who is interested in Americana will find a treat at the Vose Galleries on Copley Square, where there are assembled works by American masters of today and yesterday. Portraits and landscapes, representing a variety of schools, exhibit the distinguishing traits of the best American painters. America may not have had a rounded tradition, but it has had a roster of artists who had the courage and tenacity and gift to become truly great painters.

At Vose's, John Singer Sargent has been given the place of honor with an elegant portrayal of Mrs. Holmes-Spicer. The lady appears to be hostess in the assembly as she sits in her gleaming taffetas and sheer laces. The deft hand of Sargent touched off the details of feminine dress with wonderful aptitude. He established the character, the social aloofness, the pose of gentlefolk. Different the characterization when we turn to Mary Cassatt in a mother-and-child group. Here is informality, intimacy, modesty. The painter has shed a pallid, sea-green light upon the subjects, so that they seem part dream, part waking vision. The Gari Melchers mother and child are portrayed in the same sweet manner.

Further wandering into the field of portraiture discloses the "White Woman" of Whistler, wistful, gaunt, clothed in garments of impalpable substance. It is different again from the Duveneck, which is painted with brawn. With thick impasto the Luks portrait carries the Manet innovations almost to an extreme.

The tender sentiment and touching allegories once considered the best taste in picture-making are revealed in the works of George Fuller and Abbott Thayer.

The exhibition includes pictures by Albert Ryder, William Chase, and Homer Martin. A George Inness is splendid evidence of American achievements in the impressionist mode. A portrait by Thomas Eakins adds to his significance and increases his importance as characterizer of men.

A curiosity of the exhibition is the picture called "Rainy Night," by George Bellows. It looks as though it were painted by the most boastful of latter-day French sophisticates. Color, emotional stress, remind us of Ségonzac and Vlaminck. The portrait by Guy Pené DuBois is a tribute to him—a vivid, stirring, splendidly wrought painting of a woman's head. The paths of modernism have not led this painter (and writer) astray.

D. A.

Maine Institutes Economy League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 27—The Maine Branch of the National Economy League was launched at a meeting at the State House yesterday. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, national chairman, came up from his summer home at Southwest Harbor, Maine, to tell a representative gathering of nearly 200 men and women that more disasters have come to nations from high taxes than from wars, and that the only way to conquer our present troubles is by cutting down those taxes.

Gov. William Tudor Gardiner presided and was later named temporary chairman of the Maine branch. A vice-chairman was chosen for each Congressional District, and resolutions were adopted providing for an executive committee of nine and an advisory council of 27 who shall formulate the league's policies for this State.

Admiral Byrd described the league as an effort to organize the great inarticulate majority and to mold public sentiment to work for efficiency and economy in government. Mr. Richard S. Russell of Boston, New England vice-chairman, quoted figures on the rising costs of government and set forth the reasons for the league's activities.

Compton Addresses M. I. T. Students

A plea for fundamental honesty in business, politics, and in schools characterized the address of welcome given by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the new students yesterday.

Asserting that economy had become practically an issue of self-preservation to government, he charged many instances of mere pretense of economy by public officials. Many of the illustrations he presented of dishonesty were of the subtle variety unpunishable by law but, nevertheless, inconsistent with the highest standards of integrity and social service.

"In professional work," he continued, "there are an infinite variety of tests of integrity, ranging all the way from temptation to dishonesty in specification, or taking advantage of a client while advising him, to the results of an almost unconscious lack of precaution. My remarks on honesty may be applied to you by saying that you cannot honestly proceed with your course of training for this objective (the occupation of positions of the highest responsibility) unless you are willing to undertake that thorough and complete mastery of your profession that is demanded in the type of professional service for which we stand."

B. U. INAUGURATES TWO NEW DIVISIONS

Inauguration of two new departments in Boston University's college of practical arts and letters is announced by Mr. T. Lawrence Davis, dean. Complete four-year courses in the field of applied science and home economics in coöperation with the Garland School of Homemaking compose the added departments. The Garland School is coöperating with the university in providing 15 of the 32 courses which constitute the complete program in the home economics department.

The department of applied science offers three four-year courses, leading to degrees with special certificates for teaching commercial art and advertising. Certificates in commercial art and in secretarial studies are also obtainable.

FEAR DESCRIBED AS UNDERLYING BUSINESS SLUMP

Dr. Gilmore Addresses 'Ad' Club of Boston on Way to Recovery

Faith and confidence in the efficacy of spiritual power to overcome the depressed thinking encountered among business men throughout the world was emphasized by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, today, in an address before the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Fresh from a world tour during which he had the opportunity to study conditions in the remote countries of Java, India, China, New Zealand and Tahmania, as well as many of the larger nations, Dr. Gilmore pointed out that everywhere he was faced with the same story of industrial discouragement which he believed sprang chiefly from fear.

"Surely," Dr. Gilmore declared, "this sense of depression as expressed in business, does not originate in industry. Its origin is not in the flocks of Australia, not in the dairy herds of New Zealand, not in the tin mines and rubber plantations of Malay, nor in the industrial plants of America. Its procuring cause is mental, and, when faith and confidence, hope and courage supplant fear and doubt, the situation will be relieved."

Dr. Gilmore called attention to the significant fact that the last four Presidents of the United States, each in his own way, expressed the conviction that "the greatest need of our people is for a larger use of spiritual forces." That these forces are available and are a potent remedy for all untoward conditions in the world today was Dr. Gilmore's firm conviction.

"We first must be willing," he said, "to follow the rules as set forth in the New Testament, one of which should lie at the basis of all human action, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

Motion Pictures

"Diary of a Revolutionist"

And now comes the Fine Arts Theater with still another prize-winning notion. The latest novelty offered is a free course of instruction in the language of the current film, to be held on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. The half hour prior to the feature film will be devoted to the lesson (Berlitz method); the half hour following, to conversation and questions.

For film fare, we leave the gay irresponsibilities of German musicals to grapple with the stern realisms of Soviet Russia. "The Diary of a Revolutionist" not only gives a thrilling view of the Soviet Army on parade in the Red Square of Moscow, with a quick glance at Stalin, Gorky and other eminent Russians reviewing them, but tells an absorbing story as well. Pages of the diary, transcribed into English in legible student penmanship, keep the audience in touch with the action. Some of the dialogue is similarly translated, and by matching the Russian speech to the English titles one learns something of the pronunciation of proper names at least.

But that is not the point. What one is expected to learn from a Russian picture is of course the worth of Soviet aims and ideals and the approximate success of their attainment. Like all personal heroes, the representatives of the Communistic idea go through vicissitudes, trials of strength and courage, and come out on top. Here, the grand finale of triumph is in the launching of a beautiful new ship, after the plans of a wicked saboteuse have been defeated.

The picture is full of stunning shots. With amazing sensitivity, the Russian camera picks out detail. Only in its mechanism could it be improved. Its mental vision, its ability subtly to disclose character, to correlate ideas, to reveal thought, transcends that of other cameras.

The actor who plays Rybakon has a fine, sensitive face, and bears himself nobly (in spite of unmanicured fingernails). His friend, Andrey, is likewise an upstanding chap of the right, if somewhat coarser fiber.

The extras — peasants, workers, soldiers—are real. And it is their genuineness, combined with that of the scenic backgrounds, that contribute to the substantial effect of reality in the film.

The musical accompaniment is noteworthy. Descriptive, sometimes too literally so, as in the tinkling play of the fountain, it makes intelligent use of the classics. Thus, as Rybakon descends a staircase past a sculptured relief of Lenine, the hero motive of the "Eroica" Symphony is heard. And one has no doubt as to which hero is meant to be celebrated. The singing of the untrained choruses is stirring.

Wonder what the Grand Duchess Marie would think of this picture. . . .

M. L.

BOSTON FISHERMEN MAKE ODD CATCHES

Today was "bird and fish day" at the Boston fish pier. The steam trawler Whitecap arrived with a carrier pigeon on board which alighted on the vessel 130 miles east-southeast of Boston Light Saturday. A silver band on the leg was marked A. U. 23 H. U. B. 2431.

The trawler Saturn brought in a peculiar type of bird on board that none of the fishermen could identify. It was picked up at sea a few days ago while the vessel was engaged in fishing. The bird has a particularly long bill. The trawler Newton brought in a 10-foot blackfish belonging to the whale family which came up alongside of the vessel in the south channel.

President Plans Farm Speech For Des Moines Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Agricultural problems will be discussed by President Hoover in his opening speech of the campaign, which is to be given Tuesday, Oct. 4, at Des Moines, Iowa., it is announced here by the Republican National Committee. The President, it is said, plans no other talks en route to and from Des Moines. He will return immediately to Washington, where important problems demand his attention.

Mr. H. E. Spangler, Republican national committeeman from Iowa, spent the week-end with President Hoover in the White House and came here to discuss the plans with Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the national committee.

Special trains from every section of Iowa, automobile caravans, radio parties and every conceivable form of assemblage is being arranged for the appearance of the President, said Mr. Spangler. He believes the Des Moines speech will draw one of the largest crowds in the State's history. Arrangements have been made primarily for an outdoor gathering, but in case of inclement weather a large auditorium will be used, and another will take the overflow and give the audience the President's speech by radio. Mr. Hoover, after the speech, will appear at the second hall for a brief address.

Natives of West Branch, Iowa, the President's birthplace, are planning a large turnout for the Des Moines journey, according to J. E. Larson, a banker of the town. The address which starts at 7:30 p. m. Central Time, will be broadcast on a national hookup, according to Mr. Spangler.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

LITTLE NEEDS GOOD RESERVES

Columbia Coach's Chief Problem at Present Is the Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Columbia University has a well-knit, powerful and experienced group of first-line football players already, as it starts its third season with Louis Little as coach, assisted by the best aggregation of assistants which have worked at Morningside Heights in many years. But so far its second-string is well below the group which made the Blue and White so formidable last season.

The problem has been chiefly in the line so far, as several stand-bys who were expected to fill the more important positions have either failed to come out, or have been somewhat handicapped by inability to stand the hard practice sessions. The most important of these absentees has been Capt. Stephen J. Grenda '33, who was out of the Middlebury game Saturday. Another absentee was George Sherwood '33, at tackle, and the absence of Albert E. Ciampa '34, at center, is also keenly felt.

Little has tried a new experiment this season which makes the designation of players for the various positions a task of unusual difficulty. In addition to the customary unbalanced line for special plays, he has made it a practice to move his entire forward line from one side to the other as they are on attack or defense.

With Ciampa out of the squad, Little has to rely on new men for center, and even here, he is temporarily handicapped by absentees. Newell G. Wilder '34, a back last year, was filling the first-line place up to the beginning of last week, but has given place temporarily to Philip Levine '35, of last year's freshmen, who has not yet developed the roving play which the Little system requires. J. Lawrence Pinckney '35 has now taken second place, and showed good work in the Middlebury game, so that the return of Wilder should make the pivot position fairly complete. Chadwick W. Ketchum '35, another newcomer, is also available.

Three veteran guards will all be available as soon as Captain Grenda gets back into the play. Stephen A. Dzamba '34 and Giacomo L. Migliore '34 have rounded out into first-class material. When the captain returns, Migliore, with Edward J. R. King '35, will constitute the second string. Robert H. Wuerz '34, Carl M. Altonen '35 and Donald C. Hassenfratz '34 are other relief guards.

There is a general scramble among the candidates for tackles. Joseph G. Ferrara '35 from Pittsburgh is the most certain of a place, having displaced another sophomore, Paul T. Jackel from McKeesport, during the past week at left tackle. On the other side, Joseph Richavich '35 of Haverhill, Mass., and Joseph S. Palenchar '34 of Nanticoke, Penna., the two heaviest men on the squad, are contesting, while Macrae Sykes '33 is also filling the place occasionally. Michael F. Demshar '35, after starting as a guard, is now being used as an alternate tackle, and Walter J. Higgins '35, a local boy, is also listed. Altonen, now a guard, and Gerard C. Kerrigan '35, now a substitute end, and Richard C. Carroll '35 are also available.

Three veteran ends, Anthony Matal Jr. '34 of Lawrence, Mass.; Robert S. Lippoth '33 and Owen W. McDowell '34, from Texas, relieve Little of much of his anxiety in that respect, with Martin Meyer '35, Harry J. Chase Jr. '35, and Kerrigan, relief men. All of these are thoroughly experienced in the plays on which Little relies.

The problem of quarterback is chiefly in the second string, as Clifford E. Montgomery '34 qualifies fully as a high-class, all-round threat while present on the field. He is also the safety man on defense, and is a sure tackler and a heady handler of the forward passes of the opposing teams. His present relief man, Thomas B. Tomb '35 of last year's freshmen, has exhibited a tendency to fumble and otherwise misplay his position, which makes him a distinct hazard to the team.

The other three backfield veterans of the 1931 squad, Manuel Rivero '33, Joseph A. Linehan '34, and Otto M. Schwart '34, are having to fight for their premier positions with a trio of sophomores, Edward A. Brominski, Samuel W. Maniaci, and William B. Nevel. Brominski displaced Linehan in the first line of backs on Saturday, while the other two were used as substitutes. As a third list, three more sophomores are coming on, Francis J. King of Worcester, Mass., Frank G. Chippendale, Mattapan, Mass., and Stanley Zuk of Buffalo.

HARTLEY WINS YACHT RACE

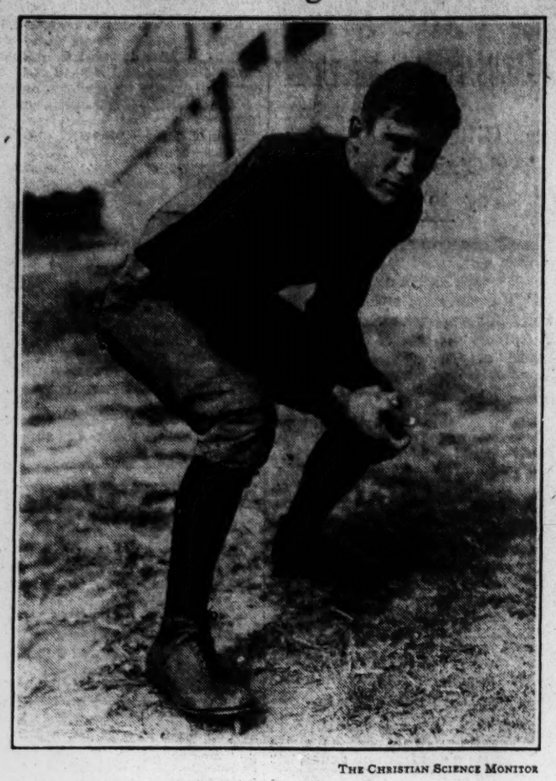
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POOLE, Eng.—The postponed yacht race for public schools, decided here Sept. 12, under the management of the Parkstone Sailing Club, provided a victory for P. Hartley of Charterhouse. He won his race in the final from nine other competitors who had contested their way through the preliminary heats. His time for the course of about five miles was 5h. 24m. 2s. N. A. Brittain of Cheltenham, was second, in 5h. 25m. 20s., and R. J. S. Burne, Winchester, third, in 5h. 25m. 58s.

ST. LOUIS ATTENDANCE DROPS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals played to many vacant seats in their home games the last season. Total attendance for home games was only 300,000, compared with a total attendance of approximately 625,000 last year. The 1932 attendance, based on day-to-day figures announced by Cardinal officials, was the lowest in eight years. In 1928 the team drew about 800,000 patrons to the home stadium.

A Veteran 'Big Six' End



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRED T. CHERRY '33
University of Oklahoma Football Team

SCORES OF 77 FEATURE PLAY

Miss Orcutt Wins Sudden Death Play Following Tie for Medal

RESULTS TODAY

By the Associated Press

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches, defeated Frances Snyder, Apawamis, 5 and 3.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. Karl F. Scheidt, Plymouth C. C., 7 and 5.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks, defeated Mrs. R. C. Lake, The Old Country Club, Flushing, 3 and 2.

Edith A. Quier, Berkshire, defeated Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Norwood, 9 and 7.

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto, defeated Jane Brooks, Rockland, 1 up.

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly, defeated Mrs. B. P. Meckley, Indian Spring, 5 and 4.

Enid Wilson, Nottinghamshire, England, defeated Elizabeth Skinner, Mt. Tom, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale, Toronto, defeated Dorothy Hunter, Albemarle, 2 and 1.

Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley, defeated Dorothy Richards, Weston, 3 and 1.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill, defeated Aniela Gorczyca, Meadowbrook, Palestine, Texas, 1 up (19 holes).

Peggy Wattles, Wanakah, defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, defeated Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, 1 up.

Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head, defeated Mrs. Ben Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg, Miss., 4 and 3.

Grace English, Lynnfield, defeated Bea Gottlieb, Great Neck, L. I., 1 up.

Mary K. Browne, Willoughby, Ohio, defeated Charlotte Glutting, Short Hills, N. Y., 1 up.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 27—Battling against par over the Salem Country Club course here yesterday, the field of women golfers, drawn from all parts of the United States, and including entries from Canada and England, was reduced to 32 qualifiers for the opening 18-hole matches today.

Helen L. Hicks of the Lido Country Club, Long Beach, N. Y., the defending champion, failed to qualify when her game broke wide open, taking 12 strokes above par and one stroke more than the match-play deadline with an 89. Miss Hicks's failure marked the first time in about 36 years that a defending titleholder has been eliminated in qualifying play.

Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., and Virginia Van Wie of the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, shot par-equaling 77's, tying for the gold medal. Only twice since 1895 has a 77 been shot in a qualifying round in women's national golf. In 1925, Mrs. W. G. Fraser of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, the former Alexa W. Stirling, made a 77 in St. Louis, and in 1927 Ada Mackenzie of Toronto scored a 77 over the Cherry Valley course, near Meadow Brook, Long Island. Miss Orcutt and Miss Van Wie engaged in a playoff, necessary in the making of a numerical draw for match play. Miss Orcutt won on the third extra hole, and as a result Miss Van Wie goes into the lower half of the draw.

Enid Wilson of the Nottinghamshire Golf Club, the British champion for the last two years, was the third and last of the field of 95 starters to score under 80, going out in 41 and coming home with a 38.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Glenna Collett, of the Philadelphia Country Club, playing under a handicap, placed fourth in the list of qualifiers with an 80, 40 out and 40 in. One stroke in back of Mrs. Vare came Dorothy Richards of the Weston (Mass.) Golf Club, former Massachusetts champion.

Mary K. Browne of the Kirtland Country Club, Willoughby, Ohio, United States women's lawn tennis champion in 1912, 1913, and 1914, went out and returned with 41s for an 82 and sixth place in the list.

Two other internationals beside Miss Wilson of England, Miss Mackenzie of Toronto and Mrs. Charles S. Eddis of the Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, qualified. Miss Mackenzie scored an 87 and Mrs. Eddis, runnerup to Margery Kirkham in the Canadian women's open golf championship at Montreal, Saturday, turned in a card of 86.

The eastern women yesterday won the Washington B. Thomas Trophy, a competition based on the aggregate scores of the 10 leaders from each half of the country, by 25 points, scoring 827, as against 852 for the western representatives.

The scores of the qualifying round follow:

QUALIFIERS

Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J.	38	39	77
Virginia Van Wie, Chicago	39	38	77
Enid Wilson, England	41	38	79
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Phila.	40	40	80
Dorothy Richards, Weston	40	41	81
Mary K. Browne, Willoughby	41	41	82
Jean Armstrong, Winnetka, Ill.	41	42	83
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines	43	40	83
Rosalie Knapp, Glen Head, L. I.	40	43	83
Jane Brooks, Sparkill, N. Y.	40	43	83
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City	40	44	84
Dorothy Hunter, Boston	38	46	84
Peggy Wattles, Buffalo	42	42	84
Mrs. R. C. Lake, Flushing, L. I.	42	43	85
Edith A. Quier, Reading, Pa.	44	41	85
Grace English, Lynnfield, Mass.	42	43	85
Mrs. L. G. Federman, Glen Oaks	39	46	85
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Long Br'ch.	43	43	86
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Toronto	44	42	86
Bea Gottlieb, Great Neck, N. Y.	42	44	86
Charlotte Glutting, Short Hills	42	45	87
Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Haverford	43	44	87
Aniela Gorczyca, Fort Worth	43	44	87
Mrs. Ben Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg	44	43	87
Ada Mackenzie, Toronto	43	44	87
Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	46	41	87
Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit	44	43	87
Mrs. B. P. Meckley, Silver Spring	43	45	88
Frances Snyder, Rye, N. Y.	40	48	88
Elizabeth Skinner, Holyoke	44	44	88
Mrs. K. F. Scheidt, Norristown	44	44	88
Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., Wellesley	44	44	88
NONQUALIFIERS			
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret Jr., Newton	45	44	89
Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, N. Y.	43	46	89
Martha Brewer, Weston, Mass.	46	43	89
Mary Parkinson, Dedham, Mass.	45	44	89
Margaret Curtis, Manchester, Mass.	43	46	89
Rosamond Vahey, Belmont	45	44	89
Mrs. James McMillen, Glen Cove	45	44	89
Frizzie Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va.	46	44	90
Mrs. J. M. Haynes, Chevy Chase	45	45	90
Mrs. B. L. Renwick, Bedford	46	44	90
Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, White Plains	46	44	90
Joyce Bushel, Salisbury Plains	47	44	91
Jane Broadwell, Springfield	45	56	91
Mrs. H. R. Watson, Brookline	46	45	91
Kathryn Bragaw, West Orange	48	43	91
Katherine Beach, Montclair	46	45	91
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Haverford	46	45	91
Mrs. E. B. Morrow, Elk Ridge	44	47	91
Ann Webster, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	45	46	91
Mrs. Edward Stevens, Greenwich, Conn.	47	44	91
Helen Silleck, Greenwich, Conn.	41	50	91
Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Watertown, Mass.	46	45	91
Elinor Sutton, North Andover	46	45	91
Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich.	44	47	91
Mrs. Frederick Davis, Lakewood	45	47	92
Mrs. Richard Clemson, Middletown, N. Y.	48	44	92
Frances Stebbins, Newton	46	46	92
Betty Pietsch, Fort Chester, N. Y.	45	47	92
Mrs. P. L. Corson, Haverford, Pa.	46	46	92
Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis	42	51	93
Audrey M. White, Newton	44	50	94
Mrs W. G. Dow, Wellesley, Mass.	45	52	94
Jane McCullough, Abington, Pa.	45	49	94
Ruth Batchelder, Newton, Mass.	48	46	94
Mrs. W. M. Ferris, Newton	46	49	95
Mrs. C. B. Harbaugh, Willoughby, O	46	49	95
Dorothy Shilstone, Caldwell	49	47	96
Mrs. Arthur Millea, St. Albans	47	49	96
Estelle E. Lawson, Greensboro	45	51	96
Rosamond Sherwood, Stockbridge	47	49	96
Mrs. H. C. Kottek, Deal, N. J.	48	48	96
Mrs. John Arends, Detroit	48	48	96
Edith Stevens, North Andover	47	50	97
Helen MacMorran, Indian Hill, Ill.	47	50	97
Jean Bauer, West Warwick	48	49	97
Mrs. H. C. Dodge, Brookline	48	49	97
Mrs. W. H. Christie, Butler, Pa.	47	50	97
Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Philadelphia	51	47	98
Mrs. R. M. Gardiner, Dedham	48	50	98
Jane Evans, Mount Vernon	51	48	99
Helen Hackney, Providence	51	48	99
Ann Cockman, Parkersburg	51	49	100
Mrs. Curtis Hutchins, Wellesley	50	50	100
Mrs. L. G. Riley, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	51	49	100
Mrs. R. C. Greenlease, Kansas City	53	48	101
Mrs. George Thompson Jr., Fort Worth	52	50	102
Mrs. Herbert Hicks, Salem	57	45	102
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester	49	W'drew	
Mrs. F. A. Dowling, Kansas City		W'drew	
Mrs. F. C. Davis, Englewood		W'drew	
Catherine Christie, Toronto		W'drew	
Rosana Hicks, Glen Cove, L. I.		W'drew	
Mrs. A. U. Rodney, Mamaroneck		W'drew	

SARAH PALFREY AND PERRY WIN

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., and Frederick J. Perry of England, United States mixed-doubles tennis champions, walked off with this title of the Pacific Southwest tournament here yesterday, almost without opposition.

They defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper of Oakland and Jiro Sato of Japan 6—3, 6—2, in the finals. Sato and Mrs. Harper eliminated the defending tournament champions, Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Sunday.

Miss Palfrey and Perry worked exceptionally well together. The Brookline girl volleyed the ball in fine fashion, while her team mate took care of the points on sparkling placements. Both Sato and Mrs. Harper were erratic. Sato went into the finals of the men's singles, but lost to Perry after he had eliminated Vines, defending champion, and Henry W. Austin, British champion. Mrs. Harper won the women's singles Sunday, thereby retaining her title.

NEW DOMINION FINANCING

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Wall Street expects that a $60,000,000 Dominion of Canada one-year 4 per cent bond issue will soon be offered in this market. The Dominion has done no financing here since last year, when $100,000,000 in 30-year 4s were sold.

OKLAHOMA HAS LOST TACKLES

Coach Lewis W. Hardage Favors Modified Punt Formation of Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 27—"Regardless of where we finish in the 'Big Six' Conference percentage standings, I aim to give Oklahoma a team it can be proud of, even in defeat." That is the statement of Lewis W. Hardage, new University of Oklahoma head football coach, who on Sept. 10 led the Sooners through their opening practice with only three short weeks to whip them into condition for the opening game of the season, the one with Tulsa University here Oct. 1.

Hardage came to Oklahoma from Vanderbilt University where for the past 10 years he has served Coach Dan McGugin as backfield mentor. He succeeds Adrian Lindsey, Oklahoma's coach the past five years, who resigned to accept the position as backfield coach at the University of Kansas. Although Coach Hardage knows very little about his material, having seen it briefly in an abbreviated spring practice and will be further handicapped because he will be introducing a new system, he will have 14 lettermen returning and also a fair crop of freshmen.

"We'll use a modified punt formation until we get down close to the goal line where we'll shift to a more compact formation," says Hardage in explaining his system. "I like this formation because it permits a diversified attack to all points, prevents the enemy defense from overshifting, and keeps the opponents' safety driven back because of its threat of a quick kick or pass. Its success depends upon perfect timing of plays and skillful use of the guards."

With the exception of tackle, and every great football team must have great tackles, the Sooners will be reasonably well fortified in the line this fall. At center the All-"Big Six" star, P. R. Young '33, is back. At guard two "O" men of last fall, E. A. Bashara '34 and C. L. Whittington '34, are also back, while three veteran ends, S. A. Watkins '33, E. L. Curnutt '33 and F. T. Cherry '33, are back for their final season.

Leading sophomore candidates for line positions include J. W. Stacy, a 215-pounder; Doyle Tolleson, 185-pounder; D. D. Tennyson, a 200-pounder, all tackles; T. R. Phillips, a 165-pound guard, and R. H. Reid, a 170-pound end. Stacy, Tolleson and Tennyson, the three sophomore tackles, will team with O. J. Corey '34, lone returning letterman at tackle, and three inexperienced squad men—L. C. Danczyk '34, H. W. Haag '34 and C. T. Alford '34. Haag and Alford are 200-pounders. M. A. Foreman '34, a 170-pound squad man at guard, may win a berth as a regular this year.

Letter backs who returned are A. D. Walker '33 at quarterback; R. A. Simms '33, W. N. Pansze '34 and R. L. Dunlap '34, halfbacks, and E. E. Chambers '34, fullback. Sophomore backs of promise inciude M. B. Robertson, J. P. Wilkinson and A. J. Pansze at half, A. A. Stoup at fullback and O. M. Browning, quarterback.

The team is poorly fixed for experienced fullbacks, having graduated three lettermen from last year—E. L. Massad, Hardie Lewis and V. E. Maloney. Chambers and Stoup will probably be given first call, but neither is experienced.

HARRIS SIGNS FOR 1933

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 27 (AP)—Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris signed a contract yesterday afternoon to manage the Detroit Tigers in 1933. Harris, who has managed the team for four years, left later for his home in Washington.

World Series Begins Tomorrow With Yankees the Favorites

Classic Between New York and Chicago Gets Under Way in Yankee Stadium—Cubs Pin Hopes on Pitching, Yanks on Slugging

Tomorrow at Yankee Stadium, New York, as most everyone is probably aware, the Yankees, champions of the American League, and the Chicago Cubs, titleholders in the National League, meet in the first baseball game of the World Series of 1932, which will be decided as usual by the best four-out-of-seven games.

Tomorrow's contest will be the first of two games played at Yankee Stadium this week, the second coming on Thursday. On Friday the two teams will travel to Chicago, where the third, fourth and fifth games, if necessary, are to be played Saturday, Sunday and Monday, respectively. Then, if more contests are necessary, the clubs return to New York Tuesday to finish the struggle, beginning the following day.

Much has been written and is still being written, in regard to the coming classic. Every baseball expert in the country has picked the clubs apart in an effort to determine just who should win, and why. Most of this work, however, is a waste of time. In such a short series, which at the most can go only seven games, most anything can happen. One individual, Pepper Martin by name, upset all the predicting in last year's series. Perhaps the same surprise is in store for the fans this season.

Yankees the Favorites

However, what favoritism there is before the classic gets under way leans toward the Yankees. The reason for this is the club's powerful long-hitting attack, most of which comes from the bats of Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth, Earl Combs, Tony Lazzeri and Bill Dickey. Each one of these sluggers, with the single exception of Dickey, has had previous World Series experience. Any one of them can be expected to drive the ball out of the park at any time and put the Cubs out of the series. The Yankee pitching, with Gomez, Allen and Ruffing doing most of the work, perhaps doesn't compare with the Chicago staff; but those three boxmen are usually dependable and will be important cogs in the New York machine.

Chicago's hope lies in its pitching. The question is can Warneke, Bush, Root, Malone and Grimes, curb the powerful bats of the Yankees—the same Yankees who went through the entire 1932 season, and, including last year, through 211 consecutive ball games, without being shut out. That is the task confronting the Cubs.

The National League champions, as a team, are faster than their rivals, which is a point to be considered. They must, however, place most of the slugging burden on the shoulders of two veterans, Stephenson and Cuyler. The Cubs cannot begin to compare with the Yanks when it comes to slugging, most of their victories coming through hits in the pinches. If their pitching stands up the way it should, the Yankees will be forced to the limit, for it is usually pitching that wins the World Series.

Ruth Individual Star

The outstanding individual star of the series is Babe Ruth. The big fellow is entering his tenth series, and holds more World Series records than any other player. Every time Ruth goes to bat, gets a base on balls, hits a homer or even strikes out, he breaks a record. Ben Chapman, the fleet young outfielder of the Yanks, should be another shining star in the series. Chapman is the best base-stealer active in the game today.

On the Chicago team, Billy Herman, a youngster at second base, will be closely watched. Lonnie Warneke, probably the most effective right-hander in the National League this season, will start at least one game. Then the fans must not forget Burleigh Grimes. This veteran took a back seat through most of the regular campaign, to make room for younger stars; but he has a habit of doing great things in a World Series.

There is somewhat of a personal touch between the rival managers in this year's series. Joe McCarthy, pilot of the Yankees, has the distinction of being the only man who has ever managed a pennant-winning club in both leagues; for it was he who led the Cubs to a National League flag in 1929. Charlie Grimm, popular playing leader of the present Cubs, played first base under McCarthy that year. And now Grimm meets McCarthy on the field of battle, both with the same object in view, a baseball championship of the world.

It should be a great series. The long-hitting Yankee sluggers, against the fast, pinch-hitting Cubs, backed by better-than-average pitching. Both teams are confident, yet only one can win. One guess is as good as another.

CANADIAN TO CHALLENGE

ORILLIA, Ont., Sept. 27 (AP)—A Canadian speedboat, financed by a syndicate of Orillia sportsmen, will challenge next year for the Harmsworth Trophy now in possession of Gar Wood, according to plans announced yesterday by E. Webb, Orillia contractor. Bert Hawker, who drove Betty Carstair's English boat in a losing race in 1930, will design and drive the new challenger. He already has completed drawings for the boat, which will be known as Miss Canada 1st.

Nautical School Graduation Held

Diplomas were presented today to 27 graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School, at the seventy-sixth graduation exercises of that branch of the State's educational system, on board the U. S. S. Nantucket, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The graduates, 13 of whom were in the seamanship and navigation class and the balance in the marine engineering division, are potential officers in the American Merchant Marine.

With the exercises today the school has graduated a total of 609 in the seamanship and 719 in the engineering class. The ship was gayly bedecked in flags of the international signal code and bunting, as well as the Stars and Stripes. Capt. William E. McKay, chairman of the Nautical School Commissioners, presided. Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, U. S. N., retired, addressed the graduates, parents and friends.

Four sets of prizes were presented to those with highest ratings. The Alumni Association of the school presented plaques to the highest man in each division of the graduating class. The Boston Marine Society presented binoculars to the winner of the seamanship class honors. The cash prize of about $200 known as the Wood Whitman prize was also presented. Mr. Arthur M. Wiggin of Boston, long interested in the school, donated prizes this year for the first time, a stop watch to the honor man in the seamanship class and a kit of engineering tools to the one in that division of the class.

Joseph W. Lermond of Whitinsville, won three of the four prizes in the seamanship class. The Alumni Association prize offered for the best all around work, th eBoston Marine Society prize for possessing the highest qualities for a ship's master, and the Wood-Whitman prize for the highest standing in seamanship and navigation. The fourth prize was won by Mr. Richard C. Root of Plainville. In the marine engineering class, Theodore P. Ebsary of Charlestown, won the alumni prize and Thomas A. Neil of Waltham, the Wiggin prize.

BUMPER TURKEY CROP

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—With the first hints of fall, market experts forecast yesterday that the number of turkeys available for Thanksgiving would be 31 per cent greater than last year and much cheaper. The Department of Public Markets, supported by the Department of Agriculture, said reports from such turkey-raising states as Texas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Tennessee and Maryland indicated a bumper crop and a lowered retail price.

JUDGE WEED UPHOLDS OLD COLONY LINES

Bus services over the Old Colony Coach Lines are interstate and not intrastate and therefore are operating legally without licenses from municipalities through which they are passing, Judge Alonzo R. Weed of the Suffolk Superior Court ruled yesterday. Bills in equity which had been brought against this company by the Boston, Worcester and New York Street Railway and the Conlin Bus Lines, Inc., were dismissed by Judge Weed.

While the plantiffs contended that the Old Colony Coach Lines were running their buses into Connecticut as a subterfuge to avoid getting these licenses, Judge Weed ruled that traffic over the Old Colony Lines was interstate and therefore the company did not require them. Cross bills filed by the defendants against the Conlin and the Boston and Worcester Lines were dismissed also.

It pays to know your dealer

This couldn't have happened in more normal times. We would have cleared out last season's suits and overcoats long ago—all of them.

But! While we have sold thousands more so far this year than last, we also made up more—because we kept our tailoring shops going when we might have shut down.

Now! What to do with the few thousand still on hand! Carry them over? Not on your life. Not our way.

A new season must have all new goods!

So!

Even though the market on wool is up, even though we blink when we look at our costs, what better way than an old-fashioned Bargain Day at Rogers Peet's to add to the cheerier outlook we are all trying to take!

"Broken lots," but, taken altogether, practically every size is represented at one saving or another.

SUITS
345 were $35
459 were $40
648 were $45
593 were $50
296 were $55
328 were $60
243 were $65

$20

OVERCOATS
296 were $35
461 were $45
638 were $50
480 were $55
250 were $60

$20

Does "your money back" back 'em? You bet! A sale price—even a ridiculous sale price—can't change Rogers Peet Quality!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty · Broadway at Warren · Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St. · NEW YORK CITY · Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield, Boston, Massachusetts

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Let him help you to
First National SAVINGS

The savings your local First National Store manager offers you are possible because he is one of three thousand similar stores serving New England women. The efficiencies and economies of this large volume handling and selling of foods are passed on to you in the form of lower prices, through your local First National Store. Day in and day out you'll save money by shopping there.

SMOKED—MILD—SHORT SHANK—Cellophane Wrapped lb 24c
SHOULDERS LB 11c
FINAST—Stock up with your choice of Macaroni or Spaghetti
MACARONI 8 oz Pkg 5c

Shredded Wheat	2 Pkgs	19c
Fancy Prunes Large Meaty	4 Lbs	19c
Libby's Corned Beef	2 Tins	29c
Shaker Salt Free Running	2 26 oz Pkgs	15c
Cider Vinegar FINAST	Gal Jug 39c	½ Gal Jug 23c
Finast Molasses	Lge Tin 23c	2 Sm Tins 25c
Palmolive Soap	4 Bars	25c
Richmond Toilet Tissue	6 Rolls	19c
Touraine Midget Mints	2 ½ Lb Pkgs	19c
Cake Flour GOLD MEDAL—SOFTASILK. Included FREE—1 cake cooler with each purchase.	2¾ Lb Pkgs	25c

» » » More Savings This Week « « «

Bisquick	2½ Lb Pkg 29c	Graham Flour MILL-VIEW	2½ Lb Pkg 17c
Wheaties	2 Pkgs 21c	S. O. S. Scourer	2 Pkgs 25c
Super Suds	3 Pkgs 22c	Steak Salmon FINAST	No ½ Tin 15c
Richmond Jelly	2 9 oz Goblets 25c	Pappy's Marmalade	Lb Jar 15c
Timber Lake Syrup	16 oz Bot 17c	DEL MONTE Apricots	2 No 2 Tins 25c
Alice Tomato Juice	Pint Bot 15c	Brookside Milk	Quart 9c
Fleischmann's Yeast	Cake 3c	Prize Bread	Large Loaf 7c

National Biscuit Specials
Crown Pilots
Fancy Grahams
Royal Lunch
Your Choice Lb Pkgs 18c
Snow Flake Wafers
Lb Pkg 17c

Bakery Specials
Walnut Cake
Each 15c
Doughnuts
Doz 15c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

For Sunday SUPPER

Spread hot toast with Underwood's. Drop a poached egg on top. There's your ham and eggs—with a delicious new flavor.

Underwood Deviled Ham comes in handy tins at popular prices.

..Great!.. for Ham and Eggs

Domino
Perfection in Cane Sugars
"Sweeten it with Domino"

BAB-O costs much less in the long run because a little does a big job.
BRIGHTENS BATHROOMS ...economically ...quickly!

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Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 95

CHARLES L. (GABBY) HARTNETT

Chicago Cubs, National League

Born in Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 20, 1900. Six feet one inch in height and weighs about 190 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Attended Dean Academy for a short time. First played organized baseball with the Worcester club of the Eastern League in 1921 as a catcher. Chicago purchased him from Worcester in 1921. Out most of 1929 season with lame arm. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1923—Chicago, National League	C	31	.194
1923—Chicago, National League	C	85	.288
1924—Chicago, National League	C	111	.299
1925—Chicago, National League	C	117	.289
1926—Chicago, National League	C	93	.275
1927—Chicago, National League	C	127	.294
1928—Chicago, National League	C	120	.302
1929—Chicago, National League	C	25	.273
1930—Chicago, National League	C	141	.339
1931—Chicago, National League	C	116	.282

Dry Forces Make Progress For 50 Years for Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

in this region, but there is no reason why hotels should serve liquor as late as 10 p. m.

The free use of liquor in the interior brings protest from the Aboriginals' Friends Association in its report for 1928, which states that "it is necessary to safeguard the children (of blacks) especially from men under the influence of liquor."

In Sydney the Licensed Victualers Association came to an agreement with the Returned Soldiers Association to close bars voluntarily from 9 to 12 a. m. on Anzac Day. It cannot be said, however, that the liquor trade is attempting to reform itself.

The temperance movement in Australia is almost wholly a religious movement. Before the war the Labor Party supported in many instances liquor reform, but since the armistice both parties have been apathetic in the matter. The drys in the Commonwealth, as abroad, need leaders. At present most campaigners are of the pre-war stamp, and are not always able to cope with present-day situations.

At present dry organizations are concentrating on education. These groups are concentrating on youth. Most attacks on liquor show that it is out of date. Many friends of temperance are found in educational circles. Periods exist for temperance instruction in the schools. In all states preachers have the opportunity of addressing school children every week. Many pastors utilize the time in temperance education. No formal work on drink takes place in the universities.

The movement against liquor is most active in Victoria. More than one-half of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Commonwealth reside in that State. Bars there are only open from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m.

Temperance education, early closing, and the economic slump have reduced consumption of spirits in Australia from .43 to .17 gallons per head from 1925 to 1931. The per capita consumption of beer during the same period decreased from 11.15 to 8.12 gallons. Authorities set the figures for these two years at .59 and .45 gallons.

In the State of Victoria receipts from liquor licenses fell from £297,922 in 1928-29 to £215,225 in 1931-32. There is every evidence that this downward movement is continuing.

Before the war local option was in force in Australia. After the war dry groups decided to work for state prohibition. Four states have voted on this question since the war. In Western Australia another vote is scheduled for 1935, and the next poll in Victoria will ocur in 1938.

Progress in Victoria

So far Victoria has given the highest vote for prohibition, recording in 1930 a 43.14 per cent dry vote. It is necessary, however, for the drys to get a 60 per cent vote for prohibition to go in effect in Victoria.

When the campaign for prohibition was launched in Victoria in 1930, the Australian Temperance Association arose to combat the drys. This society proposed temperance rather than prohibition. This group since its victory in 1930 has done nothing to reform the liquor traffic. It has not issued a single pamphlet against drink but has merely distributed attacks against prohibition in the United States.

The Australian press rarely publishes data favorable to prohibition. As temperance campaigns in the Commonwealth invariably become battles over the Eighteenth Amendment, the drys are at a distinct disadvantage. Yet there are enough evidences of the evils of liquor in Australia to provide adequate data on the question without getting into the maze of conflicting reports on the United States.

Although opponents of the drys call temperance people "wowsers," very few people know the significant origin of the world. This word arose from the letters of the slogan, "We Only Want Some Effective Reforms."

Australia is making steady progress against liquor. The sharp drop in the consumption of strong drink is encouraging. With youth stirring there should be greater progress in the future. A dry victory in America would hasten the advance in Australia.

Thomas Backs Repeal But Protests Liquor

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for President, told a group of Milwaukeeans last night that it is impossible for America "to drink itself out of the depression."

In a city which has always given thumping majorities to anti-prohibition causes, Mr. Thomas said that prohibition should be a minor issue in the campaign. Alleviation of human suffering, housing and jobs are uppermost in the thoughts of Americans, he said.

Mr. Thomas added, however, that he is convinced the Eighteenth Amendment is a mistake, and that he is squarely behind the Socialist platform, which demands repeal. He is opposed to the return of the saloon, he added.

Payment of the soldiers' bonus in full at this time would be inexpedient because it would impair the nation's ability to care for the unemployed, Mr. Thomas asserted. He would have the bonus paid now only to former soldiers and sailors who are unemployed.

Prohibition Bureau Praises High Morale

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Prevalence of a high morale among prohibition investigators despite depressing views reaching them regarding the future of the Eighteenth Amendment is noted in the weekly bulletin of the prohibition bureau. Mr. Walton Hood Grant, the editor, writes:

"In these hectic days when a large portion of the press and many of the American people seem to lack faith in themselves and their Government, and by painting melancholy pictures of the future—pictures which leave out any hint that America's spiritual achievements may equal, if not exceed, her material achievements—it is gratifying to be convinced by the records of the bureau of prohibition that our investigators seem to have increased their faith in themselves and their Government, and by their constant zeal and increasing efficiency, are manifesting a morale which should be the envy of every pessimistic individual in this country.

"Boastfulness is not becoming; but we are humbly grateful that our investigators' methods of enforcement have become more lawful, therefore more acceptable, their investigations more thorough and their pride in the service enhanced."

Trial Judge's Home Wrecked by Bomb

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27 (AP)—The home of Judge Webster Thayer who presided at the murder trial that led to the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, internationally known radicals, was wrecked by an explosion today. The police said the blast, which occurred just after 4 a. m., apparently was caused by a bomb.

Police said a neighbor saw an automobile draw up to the front of the Thayer home a few minutes before the explosion. A man got out, walked to the rear of the house, ran back to the automobile a moment later and sped away, the same neighbor told police. The Thayer family and the maid were literally blown from their beds, but the Judge escaped uninjured.

Judge Thayer's home on Institute Road has been under the watchfulness of the police many times since Aug. 23, 1927, when Sacco and Vanzetti went to the electric chair for the murder of a paymaster and a guard in South Braintree in April, 1920. Judge Thayer was threatened many times and many more times demonstrations were held in the vicinity of his Worcester home. No resort was ever made to actual violence, however, and his home was guarded each May Day as a routine assignment.

COALITION REGIME TALKED IN GREECE

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos was assured today of 100 seats in the Greek Parliament against 90 for the Monarchists as returns from Sunday's election became more nearly complete.

He also will have a large majority in the Senate and he indicated he would ask the President of the Republic to invite the Monarchist Party to recognize the Republic.

If the Monarchists accept, he said, it would make possible the formation of an allied government, but if they refused he would make an effort to modify the Constitution to amplify the President's authority to take care of any situation that might arise.

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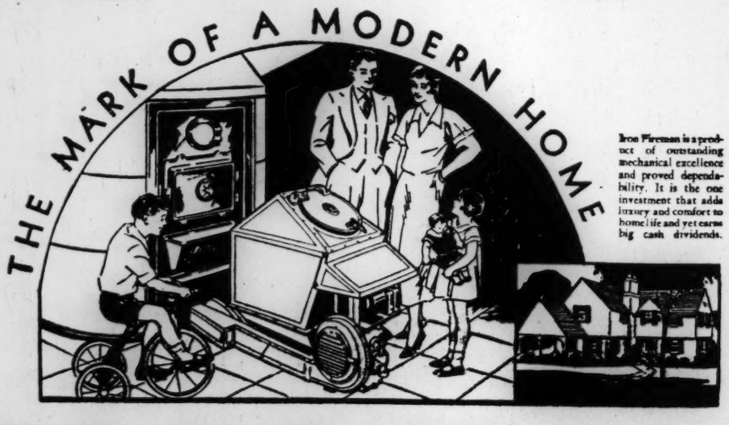

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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

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EDUCATIONAL

A Town Holds Adult Class

By ATLANTA PUMMILL

Teacher Home Economics, Eminence High School, Eminence, Mo.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER securing the approval of the school board and superintendent for our adult class, the next thing was to get the women to come and then to keep coming.

A series of three articles was published in our local paper. The first article discussed generally what is being done over the country in the way of adult education. Different subjects being studied by home makers were listed, showing their similarity to those in all-day classes. The work done by neighboring towns was mentioned as a sort of challenge to our own people.

The next week followed with an article entitled "Local School Board Extends Its Course to Include Adults." This article mentioned that the course was open to all, and that there would be no expense to those taking it. Also, the meeting hours would be scheduled to suit the members of the class.

The next week the article was headed, "Community Meeting to Be Held at School Building." This article stated that only one course would be offered, but those taking the course would have the privilege of deciding what that course should be. A few courses were suggested.

An explanatory mimeographed letter was sent to all patrons, urging them to come to the first meeting. This was our second method of interesting the women.

The third method was by talking the proposition. The matter was discussed with a few individuals who were influential, and they in turn talked to others. It was discussed at school with the home economics classes. They also helped in preparing for the first meeting.

Getting the women to come to the first meeting was only one problem. The next thing to do was to get them to see the things we wanted them to see and to want to take the work. So a great deal of illustrative material was prepared. An example of some we used follows:

A—Attractive rooms.
1. Posters, pictures, questions, etc.
   a. The pictures in Trilling and Williams, "Art in Home and Clothing," showing poor and good arrangement of furniture had been enlarged. These were hung with the question, "Which would you choose?"
   b. A picture was properly hung and so labeled.
   c. A picture was displayed showing good flower arrangement.
   d. We had just finished new draperies for our rooms. This question was placed in the window: "Is this a properly curtained window?"

B—Food for the family.
1. A table was arranged with many foods on it. A question was asked, "Can you from this table select a balanced meal?"
2. Another display showed the Quick Guest Meal.
3. A placard listing a number of food problems confronting the home maker was mounted and hung in a conspicuous place.
4. Posters showing pictures of food making balanced and unbalanced meals were shown with this question, "Which would you choose?"
5. A poster listing various ways of serving milk.

C—Child care and development.
1. Posters, toys, magazines, children's books, magazines for parents, books on child training, games, equipment for aiding the child to help himself, and hints on child feeding were used.

These are just a few of the illustrative materials used. And plenty of time was given for the women to look at these things before assembling for organization.

After looking we assembled in one of our home economic rooms and I briefly outlined the units available. These I had outlined on white wrapping paper and attached to an old chart, so that I could turn the leaves as the unit was being outlined.

Wanted Help in Planning Meals

After the explanations the women were asked if there was any unit of work they would like to study or if they wanted any at all. Some wanted all, but the majority finally settled on the unit of foods. No more work could be done at this meeting so the time for regular meetings and the number were decided upon.

At the second meeting only illustrative material relating to foods appeared. A number of posters and problems was added. These were placed before the class to lead them to think of their own problems in feeding their families. The women were asked just what they wished to know about feeding their families. As their problems were stated, a list was kept by one of the women. If they were slow about proposing questions, their attention was directed to the posters, pictures, problems, or other illustrative material. After the class was through proposing questions we went over them, listing together those that were similar. The class was led to see that the same fundamentals that applied to one applied to all. As an example of this, one wanted to know what to do if a child would not eat eggs, bacon or cereal; another how to get the child to drink milk; another if her child took a pint of milk, could the remainder of its quota be supplied from canned milk; and a fourth, how can I plan a balanced menu. From this we worked out a set of objectives in connection with feeding the family.

After the matter of setting up our objectives had been accomplished and the class was fairly well interested, the next thing was to keep them interested. This is a challenge to the teacher. This becomes somewhat complicated with a group varied as groups of adults are apt to be. Our own group consisted of women who had not completed grammar grades, high school graduates, two-year college students and one with a college degree. This problem of keeping such a varied group interested looked insurmountable to me.

I wanted each member to participate in some way, and no matter how small the contribution, I wanted each to feel that her offering was worth while. At the same time I wanted no one member to dominate the situation. This participation might be discussion, reporting, laboratory or demonstration. As an example of this, during our study of school lunches for various ages, the class was divided into groups. Each group was to pack a luncheon suitable for a certain age. They were to bring this to class, unpack the lunch and be able to defend their work telling value of each article. It was in this way that some members made their first contributions and really became unafraid to participate.

Then I felt if each woman could learn something each time, she would feel repaid for her trip and would come again. Perhaps her special problem might not be up for discussion, but then she must learn something each time. At the first meeting after the objectives had been listed, we looked them over to find a place for beginning, and we set a definite task to do by the next meeting. At each meeting a definite assignment was made—something that the least advanced member could do, and varied enough that even the most advanced would be busy.

I wanted the women to find the solution to their immediate problems, but I didn't want them to stop there. I wanted them to become conscious of other problems that really existed. I can best illustrate by a happening in one of our colleges. In this college it is a rule that the students must live in the dormitories, and the work must be done by the students. Each girl is assigned some household task. In this particular instance Dorothy was assigned the job of cleaning the bathroom. She regularly cleaned it, doing what she thought needed to be done, and in the way she thought it should be done, and as regularly was told by the matron that it was not clean. Finally, in exasperation the matron said: "Dorothy, you must develop an eye for dirt."

So I wanted the women to develop an eye for their problems. Then I wanted them to have some ability to go on solving them after the class was over. I thought one way to do this was to acquaint them with some of the good reading matter before the public today. A great deal of material was supplied to the class in the way of books, magazines or mimeographed material. It was usually necessary to pass the books around. Before leaving class, it was decided just how long each was to keep the reading material, and to whom she was to pass it. This passing of books over the back fence was another means of keeping up the interest. Of course, the lesson was discussed at this meeting.

In summarizing the ways of keeping the interest of the class the following is listed:

1. Use of illustrative material, such as pictures, posters, charts, tables, flim strips, etc.
2. Definite objectives.
3. Definite tasks or assignments with something in reach of all.
4. Each participating in some way.
5. Plenty of reading material.
6. Teaching something definite each time.

All of these seemed to make a working class, and a working class is an interested class.

This interested class was a fine thing and I am sure they were learning some things, but the real test of this teaching is whether it functions in the home.

Were there space to cite specific instances it would be seen that the homes did receive the practical benefit intended.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MANY PRESIDENTS

Some soils when cultivated produce sugar beets; others produce statesmen. Both depend upon the quality of the cultivation. Since farming is a basic industry, it is good there is still a large number of boys who delight in the handling of farm tools. More boys than ever are busy on farms connected with schools, earning their way through.

Hundreds are standing by their fathers on the home acres. Still others, eager to prove themselves, have already started small patches of their own. It is all part and parcel with education.

High School as Cub Reporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, Minn.

ROCHESTER (Minn.) High School and the Rochester Post-Bulletin, the daily newspaper of the town with a circulation of 11,000, completed last June the sixth year of their cooperative journalism tie-up. Similar plans have been and are being used in many colleges and universities of the country, but back in 1926 when G. S. Witherstine, managing editor of the Post-Bulletin, and Miss Belva Snodgrass, principal of the high school, decided to give high school students an opportunity to be reporters on a real newspaper and to make the high school as a whole serve as a reporter for the paper, it was an unheard of venture.

Literally every one of the 1600 students in the high school becomes a reporter for the Post-Bulletin when through the 60 home-rooms of the school each morning students turn in local news items, society items, stories and tips for stories. These items are checked by the home-room teachers for accuracy and are then sent to the journalism department for editing. Here they are again checked for accuracy and the student in charge of clipping school news for the school history has as a special job the task of calling to verify any items which appear questionable. Corrected or rewritten to make them conform to the best journalistic style the news is turned over to three students for typing.

In addition to this the journalism students become special reporters for the newspaper and have assignments which college journalism students might be glad to cover. Their first and easiest assignments are those of covering the various departments of the high school for school news; then each grade school and the two parochial schools, the St. John's Catholic and the Trinity Lutheran, has a special reporter who makes a weekly run for school notes. In the same way each parent teachers' association of each school is assigned to a student as his run for the entire year.

Special assignments cover everything from conferences and contests held in the schools to meetings of the University Women's Club and special lectures when the regular news reporters cannot cover them. Last fall all the speeches delivered at the Southern Minnesota Conference for Girls were reported by high school journalism students. All news of the Minnesota High School Press Association held here in 1930 was covered by high school journalists. Last year's class had as its special assignment for the Post-Bulletin a series of interviews with business men of the town.

All routine and special assignments are written up and edited by the journalism department before being sent to the newspaper office.

Every Saturday students become regular reporters and report to the city editor, at 8 o'clock. Taking turns two work at the office each week and are assigned runs for local news items. During Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter vacations one or two students particularly interested work each day and at the end of the school year the newspaper hires one of the class to cover this work during summer vacation.

That both the school and the newspaper find this connection satisfactory is indicated by the contract which has been drawn up for this coming year, the seventh year of the experiment. This contract calls for school reporting for 40 weeks, the school days and holidays during the school year, for which the newspaper pays the school $20 per week.

This interrelationship between the community's one newspaper and the school has been twofold. The reading interest of the public has been increased by the introduction of names that the ordinary reporter would not come in contact with and by the ever-new desire of students and parents to see in print news written by themselves or individuals they know. And in the school the result has been a more careful scrutiny of the newspaper by the students and a more intelligent knowledge of the news of the day. Students have an active interest in the organ they as individuals write for. The benefits of this cannot, of course, be measured concretely, but they seem to be a step upward in a modern education as students are taught what news interests are and are given an opportunity to help build this important medium, the modern newspaper.

Solving a French Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

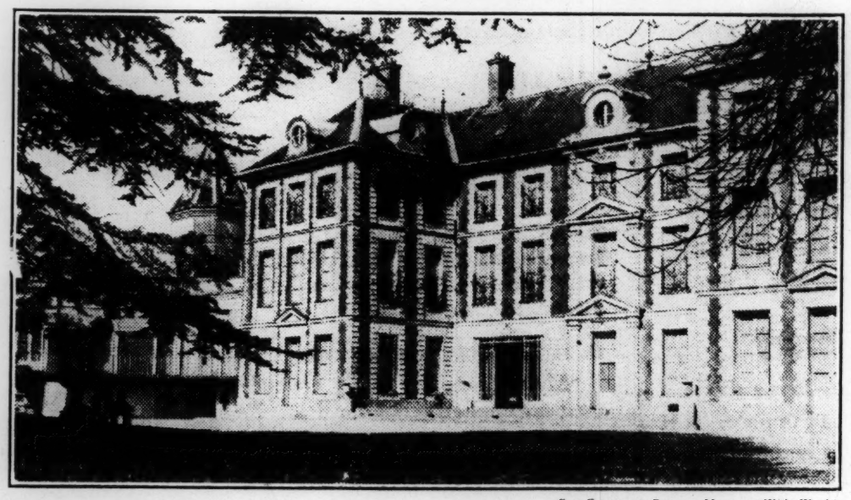
IN THE ideal setting provided by a picturesque château in the beautiful Seine valley, near Paris, a solution is being found to that problem which usually confronts the English or American parent in France: how to prepare the boy for college entrance examinations while at the same time enabling him to acquire a good knowledge of French?

The difficulty, of course, is that in general French schools or lycées do not provide the training necessary for one who expects to return home and enter college; and an ordinary examination for one of the few remaining vacancies in Magdalene.

The standard contention that all attempts to foster the speaking of French in a group of American students are doomed to failure because it is not normal that Americans should speak French among themselves, is by no means unanswerable. The production of French plays is one of the simplest, and, at the same time, most effective methods employed. It was not difficult, after the students had attained moderate proficiency in reading French, to interest them in staging a fifteenth century farce, or a nineteenth century comedy. And after each performance the actors were left with a back the older boys decided to make the obligation of membership more severe, so every member has now to sign on for three days' abstention from English each week. A close check is kept on delinquency, and the faithful are rewarded by a trip to a French play in Paris at the end of the term.

Meanwhile the juniors who suffered expulsion from the club are cared for. The frequent presence in their midst of little French boys, who in their ignorance of English act as welcome allies of the advocates of oral French, necessitates their speaking much French every day in the week.

The Château de Bures includes in its complete and up-to-date educational equipment a printing shop, where the students get abundant and valuable practice, not only in speaking French or writing it, but actually in setting it up in type and printing it.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

A School Specializing in French to English Pupils in France, Dating From Napoleonic Times, This Château de Bures, in the Seine Valley, Near Paris, Is Set in a Spacious Park and Is Well Equipped Educationally.

"English-speaking" school fails to afford the conversational practice needed to give the pupil a good foundation in French.

The Château de Bures endeavors to solve this dual problem, first by providing a staff of instructors thoroughly acquainted with the college entrance board examination requirements; and second by combining a French-speaking faculty, including a liberal proportion of native Frenchmen, with a good deal of ingenuity in devising means to encourage constant use of conversational French.

Indication of Success

That the school's efforts are meeting with a large measure of success may be seen from the fact that last year a student, trained throughout his high school career at the Château, won the highest scholarship open to competition at the Cambridge examinations; while another qualified also by competitive store of useful words and idioms which crept into their conversation.

It was early decided by a committee of students and teachers that the introduction of one "French day" a week when everyone should either talk French or hold his peace, would be of great advantage. To distinguish this day from other days it was arranged that the evening meal should be enlivened by a final course in the form of a little scene from Molière by one of the French classes, the recitation of a French fable, or by less pretentious contributions from the juniors. The weekly talks on French art by the senior school French teacher are also heard on this French day, and she frequently arranges to have suitable topics treated by the older and more proficient students.

In order to supplement and improve upon the results of the "French day" it was suggested by the students themselves that a club of French speakers be formed. Membership was entirely voluntary, and it is significant that all the students in the school, save two, declared their willingness to join.

The club was organized after the style of the Legion of Honor, the ranks of Grand Commander, Officer and Knight being assigned according to the number of days per week for which the member engaged to speak French. A ribbon in the buttonhole constituted the insignia of each grade, and for a time it seemed that the French problem had been solved forever.

Stricter Obligations

It appeared, however, that the juniors were fonder of wearing the ribbon than of fulfilling the obligations it entailed, and so it was resolved that rather than impair the dignity of the club they should be requested to resign, and confine their French-speaking efforts to the one day a week still required of all. To counteract the effects of this set-

Women's Law School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PORTIA Law School, exclusively for women, has begun its twenty-fifth year. Occupying a beautiful historic building of its own on Beacon Hill, in Boston, Mass., this school began with two students and a chaperone, in a very small room on Tremont Street. Today there are some 400 women registered as students in the regular day and evening courses. And there are a thousand graduates, many of whom are occupying good positions in national, state and city organizations, while others have made notable successes in the practice of their profession. A number of Portia graduates are teaching law in colleges, universities and public and private schools. Some are to be found in confidential positions in some of the country's best law offices. Others are in banks. All of them are contributing to the welfare of their communities' civic life.

There are several graduates of Portia who studied law in order to care for their own property or the property of their families.

Twenty-five years ago a woman was thought to be "queer" if she studied law, there were only two persons on the Portia faculty, and the hours of study were few. Today Portia has a faculty of 13 regular professors, with a number of eminent special men and women giving occasional timely lectures during the school year.

The course has been lengthened and strengthened. Students today have two-hour periods of lectures three times a week for 34 actual working weeks. Women entering Portia must have a high school diploma, or its equivalent training. Intelligence tests are not accepted.

Portia Law School has one of the finest law libraries in the country, not only in its reference department but in the lending library there are over 1000 volumes which students may borrow, saving the cost of expensive books.

More women graduates of Portia have been admitted to the bar, in several of the states, than from any other law school in America. A 10-year report of Massachusetts authorities shows that Portia has a higher percentage of success of those trying for the bar than any other part-time school in the State.

A few years ago a placement bureau was added to the work of the school and many of Portia graduates and students who find it necessary to earn while studying have been placed in satisfactory positions.

Prof. George L. Ellsworth, known throughout the State as an eminent lawyer, is alumnæ adviser, giving of his time and experience to Portia graduates who wish to consult him in the preparation and conduct of their cases.

Arthur W. MacLean, founder and dean of Portia, is the author of several textbooks which are in use in various schools of law.

Visitors are welcome at the classes during the first weeks of the school year. The day division meets from 10 to 12 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the evening division from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Language Learned in 36 Lessons

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.

MR. SIDNEY MOORE, headmaster of Silcoates School, Yorkshire, England, has long been known as a language teacher of exceptional gifts. Mr. Moore prepared himself for his work in the only really satisfactory way—resisting the temptation to become a county cricketer, he left England and for some years earned his way in one European country after another as a teacher at schools and universities. Thus he has an inside knowledge of the life and literature of France, Spain and Germany and some conception of other lands.

Last year Mr. Moore decided that his sixth form (the invariable title of the top form at an English public school, however many classes there may be) should attempt to learn a fourth language. Only one lesson of 45 minutes each week was available, with 30 minutes' preparation, yet the feat was accomplished. In a comprehensive examination at the end of the year, including unseen translation from the classics, free composition and English sentences to be rendered in Spanish, the average of marks gained was 71 per cent. As Mr Moore remarked, this does not show that the boys actually know Spanish well, but they are familiar with the rudiments of grammar, and can read a straightforward passage of Spanish prose. Their work also shows a feeling for style and an ability to manipulate idiom.

During the first term a great deal of conversational work was done, during the second two, Dent's Elementary Spanish Reader was gone through rapidly, the boys being left to hunt up and memorize words after the class. "They are now," writes Mr. Moore, "reading Don Quixote, and I, for the first time since I returned from Spain, am reading that prince of books with a class of boys. It sounds sometimes almost too good to be true."

The boys have learned that the learning of a fourth language is much easier than that of a third, and doubtless they will be able to apply the rule still further. Moreover, by giving only one period a week they have become equipped for life with the key to a great literature, and some insight into another civilization.

The Parent

Racine, Wis.

Dear Friends:

One phase of parent educaton too often overlooked is the advisability of viewing children's mistakes and indiscretions through the child's eyes more frequently, rather than seeing only the adult viewpoint. This method, if adhered to, would often result in an entirely different means of correction or punishment. An example of the advantage of the former viewpoint and the consequent method of dealing with the situation may be seen in the following incident:

One summer we took our boys, aged 3 and 5, to visit their grandparents in the East. These boys, upon exploring the back yard, found a well, and immediately conceived the idea of throwing grass down the "hole." Their daddy found them before much damage had been done, and was able to restore order by pulling up two or three bucketfuls of water and removing the grass. But their grandmother's distress was not so easily dispelled.

It was interesting to note the two opposite viewpoints here involved. To the grandmother, who for 40 years had regarded this well as the only source of drinking water for the household, this misdemeanor was serious enough to merit severe punishment. To these city-bred boys, in whose experience a *faucet* was the only source of water supply, this well was nothing but a hole in the ground, for their special enjoyment. Therefore, instead of punishing them, my husband pointed out the mischief they had done, by explaining the use of the well, and this method proved so effective that in the course of a month's vsit the offense was not repeated.

The theory that punishment, without regard to the child's motives, is necessary in order to prevent repetition of the mischief is not only unjust to the child, but belittles his intelligence as well.

A few days ago our five-year-old addressed a neighbor by jumbling the syllables in her name, to produce what he considered a ludicrous effect. The result sounded much like a word which adults designate in awed tones as "a bad word." She related this occurrence to me, and I found in discussing the matter with her in a friendly way that her method would be to punish the child in proportion to the so-called badness of the word from the adult standpoint. Here again a quiet talk with the child would probably bring the best results. This child was told in a loving way that he owed it to each individual to address him courteously and that it was impolite purposely to mispronounce any person's name when addressing him.

In addition, more careful attention to his general speech should be given, to see that such liberty with words does not become a fixed habit.

Our lad of seven, fond of books since babyhood, enjoys looking at the family dictionary, especially the pictorial section and the full-page illustrations. Only recently, however, has he been allowed this privilege, and he has been taught to view the book with deference and to handle it carefully. When this child first showed symptoms of adopting "street talk," I was usually able to eliminate from his vocabulary any objectionable word by telling him that it was not to be found in the dictionary. Now that he is able to read, I refer him directly to the dictionary to look up words of doubtful savor. Its verdict is final, and if the word in question is not found, it ceases to exist for him. (If it is found, its correct meaning is carefully noted.) The influence of this education often extends beyond the home. Not long ago I overheard his reply to a playmate who was saying, "Darn this angine." He remarked, "You don't want it SEWED, do you?"

I am enthusiastic about the Monitor and proud of its stand on the liquor question as set forth in "The Monitor's Prohibition Platform." May the alternative there mentioned never be necessary. (Mrs.) C. C.

* * *

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Friends:

We have enjoyed the Parent column, and I wish to give two idea's about "Safety First," which is being taught in the schools today. When my little Carl was three years old, I taught him to go alone to the grocery store around the corner, but without fear, and taught him to look both ways before crossing the street.

This year he was 11 years old and was chosen safety captain by his school and he gave a very clear talk over the radio about directions in crossing the street.

I have found that a mother cannot begin too early to teach her children to reason. A friend once said, "Why do you always teach your children to reason?" She was speaking of the twins. Boys seem to care more for outdoor sports and so I let the boys have matches, taught them how to build a fire at the age of 5, how to be careful and just when to use them but not to play with them. We had good results working out the fire protection in this way. (Mrs.) H. M. E.

* * *

We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will send us letters. We wish to emphasize, though, that these letters are not sought as substitutes for those already coming in. They are sought in addition to the letters on other subjects, and will, it is hoped, make the column more useful to more people. In many cases the questions have to do with guidance of older children, or with fathers' experiences.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Here are first two questions, repeated from last week so that more readers may see them:

1. We should like to hear from those of you who have worked out successful ways of cooperating with the teachers of your children.
2. We should like to hear from parents who have found out how to send the children off to school each morning in an attitude that is happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful.

THE EDITORS.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Lovesome Spot in a Storm

A NORTHEASTER cascades over the steep roof and pours, laving and saving, across the lawn and garden. Flowers are said not to love the wind, but these in a seaside garden have learned, after a summer's frolic with him, to rejoice in this tameless comrade. They have rooted the firmer and have grown a stronger fiber, for the bouts of wrestling; and their color has deepened from his salty tang. They stand up to him, now, in an autumnal gale, with courage not expected of their delicacy. They toss their pretty heads, they dance and sway, they seem to clap their hands to encourage the blast. Tiny planes as they are, formed to spread wing to the air, their ailerons tug at the moorings, eager to try the sky.

It is curious that Shakespeare, great flower lover as he shows himself to have been, chose the rose to illustrate the nothingness of names. There seems to be very much in the names of flowers, newly endued with life in a garden swept by storm. Now, shut behind the wide panes by the rain, we find time to play with the name syllables, and wonder at their aptness.

The storm first reminds us, however, that flowers are faithful friends, lingering to endure this testing, well after their calendar hour. A few last roses shall be first in the review, though we linger all along the line, finding comparisons indeed "odorous" in a more delightful sense than Dogberry guessed. The red rose is the late one, here, and of several bright groups, the rose with most fragrance is most loath to depart. Were all roses red, long ago, that they were named for the color—as philology says? An inveterate calembouriste, however, dares to borrow a French mask, and claim for the English name a happier derivation. Up, out from what struggle toward the light, all these fragile wonders "rose," but these most gloriously, to lift their cup of fragrance, as a heart pours its joy in song.

Heliotrope is aristocracy in a name with its Greek boast of the sun's control; and yet this is a humble flower enough, but for the marvel of its perfume. Zinnias are well named—however it chanced—the syllables crisp as the petals, which nowadays range the pastel shades for their tints, less "florid"—and there's an adjective misapplied!—than of old days. Culture has also given a charm to the dry odor of this elegantly angular plant, that has dignity with charm, reserve with simplicity. It snaps under the stress of the wind sooner than radiant gladiolus, which yields, only to come again with as deft a riposte as any fencer, for whose shining sword the plant is named.

Dahlia is a rich, drawling kind of word, as languorous as the flowers, though the Swedish professor may not have given them his name for that reason. Ah, how beautiful, ah, how indifferent, they are as they droop their magnificent heads, refusing to look up, even for the wind.

Morning-glories climb high! They outstay the storm with amazing endurance, for they hold their tenuous sails at full stretch till late afternoon, instead of furling them early, as in sunny days. These are no fair weather friends. How blue they are, and how transparent, under the drenching. Their bells sway full-throated, no doubt chiming a delicate music, could we but hear. As for a mélange of metaphors, who bothers about that, in a northeaster, when earth, sea and sky are all in flux together?

Mignonette, of the cherishing name, shall not be overlooked in her plain dress of green and brown; for she speaks for herself with potent breath. Because of this truly ineffable kind of speaking, she is perhaps the most loved of all this lovable company.

But even a Solomon could not really choose among them. For yonder are white day lilies! Their fragrance calls as with the clear tone of candor—which is whiteness. All summer expected, they waited the troubling of the sky, in whose blueness they might have bathed. The madonna lilies held their gracious court in July, and then withdrew, having given all that mortals could bear of heavenliness. We are grateful to their humbler sisters for coming late.

The name of the lilies is so entirely right, that it is hard to decide whether the flowers have the name because of its charm, or the name charms us because we know the flowers. Verbenas have a name as full of color as the plants, so varied and bright that they need no perfume to lure the bees. We may list the colors, then: deep rose, pink, scarlet, crimson, purple, lavender, magenta, white, and another purple that is all but black. No true blue is among them, but yonder is a last spire of larkspur! We choose for it the homely name, with its sky-winging message of song, dearer than the botanical delphinium.

Yes, there is much in a name, with the garden in review. French forget-me-not is still here. Her small sisters are, we fear, forgot; for they withered all, with Ophelia's violets, when this French beauty made her bow. She lifts a flame of intense blue, where the tall stalk is crowded with its tiny stars. Cosmos is starry, too, lighting a corner with white and rose, and her name, of cosmic connotations, is as apt as aster's.

Here, where every flower is for remembrance, rosemary is not immediately at hand, but she stands yonder beside the salt marshes, now overwhelmed by the tide, in full flood. She is indeed of the sea, though liker to lavender than to rose.

And all around the little garden the savins stand sentinel. Fancy says that their name speaks the savants, the wise men come to do honor in the presence of all this sweet innocence. They are actually red cedars, of the indomitable heart. No tree is more perfect in form, proving its cousinship with the classic cypress of Mediterranean shores. Yet these are native trees of New England, and they neighbor here with scrub oak and pine—no doubt so named because they must scrub for a living over the sandy slopes by our rugged ocean. The pines have more fragrance than the savins, for all their awkward shapes. The pines of these forests may have "roared" a welcome to the Pilgrims, as Mrs. Hemans knew they ought to have done; but, if they were like their descendants of today, they must, with the considerate weaver, have roared them gently as any sucking dove. At any rate, the rushing northeaster does not wake them to deep diapason. They whistle out the storm with a stiffer zest than their pliant and songful cousins of pacific shores.

There are surely glints of sunshine, that strike bright and brighter, for this downpour. Marigolds and nasturtiums shine brighter in adversity, as true gold will. Mary gold is a wonderful name, and nasturtiums are well suited by a word as odd as their shapes and as antic as their motions under the wind.

One last spray of honeysuckle finally has its way with us, in this symphony, sonorous, odorous and —oh, for a better word than the clumsy colorful! Iridescent may do. Each scent in turn has seemed the sweetest of these breathings forth which make the quiet flowers vocal for us, as for the bees. But honeysuckle has surely the most compelling fragrance. The meaning of the name is clear, but why is it Japanese honeysuckle? How did it come to be the dooryard friend of so many New Englanders? Perhaps some returning sailor brought the plant from the glamorous East, and found it quite willing to be naturalized—in that word which is so pleasantly free, for a thing so civilized as citizenship. This flower, at least, is not parochial, but world-wide in its sympathies. A spray dragged up almost anywhere may be planted beside the fence, in the fall—one loves the American name for what is indeed the fall of the year—and then June's high tide finds the barrier beset with exquisite flowers, white throats that thrust a slender tongue, as if to mock the assiduities of the humming birds. And their essence, the betraying fragrance of the heart, penetrates the rooms at night, a voice of reassurance, singing in the dark.

Now the wind drops, the wide marshes emerge, green and gold, from the gray tidewaters, a gleam breaks the cloud. When the sun dominates the garden, its colors are less bright. Is this a parable of nature, that gives flowers to solace with deeper color and fragrance earth's hours of storm? M. L. B.

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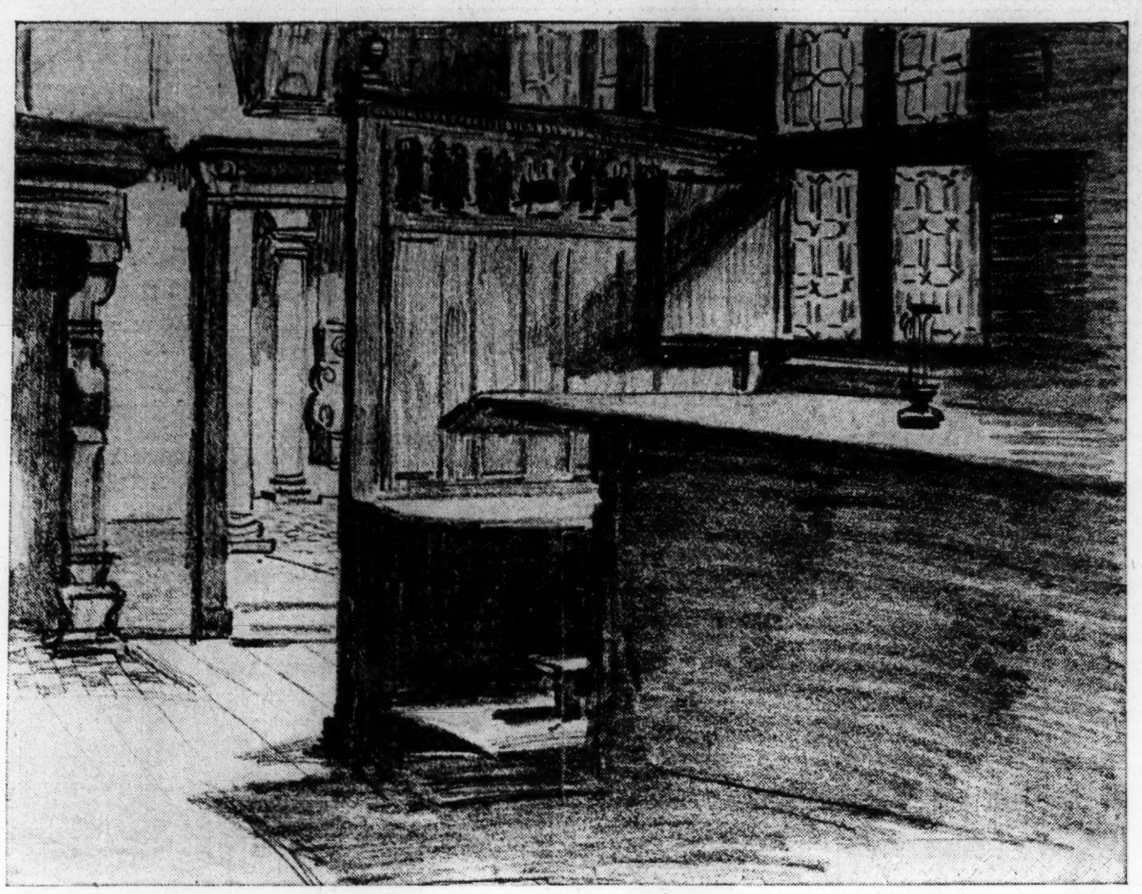

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A Room in the Plantin Museum, Antwerp, Belgium: From a Drawing by Agnes von Büiow.

The Shepherd

How sweet is the shepherd's sweet lot!
From the morn to the evening he strays;
He shall follow his sheep all the day,
And his tongue shall be filled with praise.

For he hears the lambs' innocent call,
And he hears the ewes' tender reply;
He is watchful while they are in peace,
For they know when their shepherd is nigh.

—WILLIAM BLAKE, "Poems."

An Englishman Comes to San Francisco

The white water-front of San Francisco rose enchantingly above the blue bay. It reminded William a little of New York, for there was the same piling up of skyscrapers, but the differences seemed more significant than the likeness. This skyline was not so huge, grim and impressive; it was far more friendly and gay; and above the bright towers you could see the rest of the city, shining on its hills. . . . He knew that he was going to like San Francisco, and that the city would live up to its superbly romantic reputation.

It sat there by the water like some grandly heroic tenor, some golden-haired Walther or Siegfried, about to burst into song. As the boat drew nearer the great clock-tower of the Ferry Building, William's happy excitement burst all reasonable bounds. For the time being, all doubt left him, and he said goodbye to his Buntingham self. That he should come across the world to this city, to see a man he did not know, to discover the latitude of an island that was not marked on any chart, all this now seemed a good and proper thing to do. It would have been a shame to approach this city on any baser errand. What was working in him he did not know; it may have been something in the salt blue air, the cool bright sunlight, or the adventurous look of the place, or its richly romantic associations; he did not know and he did not care; all that he knew and cared was that some load had mysteriously dropped from him, that what had seemed a mad dream in Suffolk now seemed in this atmosphere the solidest reality, and that for once he was happy.

The mood survived his passage through the Ferry Building and his drive back to the hotel. The city fulfilled as much of its promise from the water-front as it is possible for any city to do. It was like no other that William had ever seen, though it could be vaguely reminiscent of other cities all over the world. It was America, China and the Mediterranean all mixed up, but its incredible hills, its clear cool sunlight and sharp shadows, its sidewalks piled high with gigantic blooms, were all its own. William's excitement remained with him. A vista of Peking, with dragons and lanterns and all, flashed past his taxi window, and then the taxi itself, a magnificent affair in purple and black-and-white check, did a little more switch-backing, seemed to spin madly round a few times, but finally landed him safely at a most dignified entrance.

"This is it, chief," said the driver genially.—From "Faraway," by J. B. PRIESTLEY.

Forest Fugitive

What like a deer can tread the earth
With soundless step, with sureness born
Of polished hoofs, unstudied care,
So silently that though the morn
Halo with light each stone and leaf,
And gild the birds with golden wings,
Yet mortal eye may seek in vain
For that proud head. The fresh light brings
To all that move a waking stir,
But where the stars in pearl mist sink,
A shadow slighter than a tree's
Moves down the mountainside to drink.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

THE quaint old museum of Antwerp, which contains the collections of the famous Flemish printer, Plantin de Moretus, is unofficially but better known as the Bible House. The first Plantin, who migrated from France in 1549, was not only a printer, but a bookbinder and a poet. Poems did not sell in Belgium at that time, but the artistic printing of books was a promising undertaking under the protection of the princes of the country and rich merchants of Antwerp. The French artist was in favor from the year 1567, when he started to print Bibles in different languages. Later his daughter—he had no sons—continued the business with his son-in-law, Moretus. In 1692 Balthasar Plantin de Moretus was created a peer by the King of Spain and the family continued to print Bibles and prayer books in the same old building until 1866.

In 1876 the city of Antwerp acquired the whole block of buildings and turned it into a museum for the conservation of the whole business of the medieval printer. The custodians even show how the printing was done in olden days and display to the visitors a proof printed with the old letters. You may see the rooms where the daughters of Plantin corrected the proofs in foreign languages and the shop where the books were sold. With the greatest piety, the first bookkeeping entries have been preserved and the old scale-pan for gold, and other things have been reconstructed in order to show the conditions under which books were sold in the seventeenth century.

The living rooms of the family occupy the upper floors. Here can be seen the place where the letters were cast with the old vessels, just like an alchemist's kitchen. In the large reception rooms are housed the art collections. Plantin and his children were good friends with all the famous Flemish painters who worked for the printer. Engravings by Rubens, Van Dyck and others ornamented the books produced by Plantin. Rubens painted the original founder and his daughters, and the copper plates personally engraved by him are still preserved to be admired by the public. One room in the museum contains all the Bibles printed in the house, as well as a collection of other first editions of the Scriptures. This collection is what gave the name of "Bible-House" to the museum. The exhibition attracts connoisseurs from all parts of the world, who find the Plantin Museum a quiet refuge from the noise of the modern city which hums round this wonderful old place.

The Canal Road

Westward from Peking runs a dusty road beside a canal edged with willows. In the warm weather tanned babies wade among the reeds, and white ducks swim on the brown water. On the shore groups of coolie women squat, beating clothes.

Here and there a vendor slips off his yoke of twin baskets to bathe great bunches of radishes, crimson and white and emerald. For the markets of all north China are gay with radish bouquets in the spring and early summer.

I wish it had been down this canal that the cortéges of the Empress Dowager once floated so vividly, to and from the Summer Palace. It would have been a splendid sight for the urchins along the way. How they would have stared, fingering their earth-brown bodies.

Some day, on foot, let us follow the canal shore, every dusty inch of the way. Perhaps we can make ourselves see the imperial barges, and hear the laugh of Tzu Hsi quivering through the willows.

For around Peking anything can happen—anything. The rich visions are always hovering.

At bøje sig for Kærlighedens Hensigt

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DER fortælles en Historie om en Faarehyrde, som ledte sine Faar langs en ujevn Skrænt, da et af Faarene gled og faldt ind i en Klynge Bjergbuske. Det kæmpede tappert; men da det blev bange, indviklede det sig stadig mere og mere i Buskene. Hyrden stod lige ovenover med sin Stav i Haanden og holdt rolig Vagt. Da Dyret omsider laa stille, rakte han ned med sin Krog og trak det op i god Behold. Da man spurgte ham, hvorfor han ikke havde hjulpet det før, forklarede Hyrden, at kun naar Faaret laa uden at gøre Modstand, kunde han hjælpe og frelse det.

Vi ser, at dette Tilfælde svarer til det menneskelige Liv. Naar det menneskelige Sind stilles overfor et eller andet vanskeligt Ansvar eller en eller anden Modstand, styrter det sig ind i denne eller hin Plan, og søger først én og saa en anden Løsning, ét Lægemiddel og saa et andet, ofte uden at nære meget Haab til nogen af de Metoder det antager. Det kan maaske kaste sig hovedkulds ind i fysisk Virksomhed eller, hvis dette bliver nægtet, da mentalt glide ind i indviklede Planer. Da, naar de menneskelige Metoders og Midlers Utilstrækkelighed bliver erkendt, tvinges vi til at se udover og op over os selv, og se! vi finder da Guds udstrakte Haand og oplever Kærlighedens Mirakel.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (Nej og Ja, S. 35): "Naar menneskelige Kampe ophører, og dødelige kærligt bøjer sig for den guddommelige Kærligheds Hensigt, vil der ikke være mere Sygdom, Sorg, Synd og Død". Det er ikke svært at "bøje sig for den guddommelige Kærligheds Hensigt", naar vi standser for at ihukomme Guds, den uendelige Kærligheds, Væsen, og véd, at Kærlighedens Hensigt kun kan være kærlig. En Tilstand, som i Øjeblikket kan synes fuld af Had, bliver et Overgangstrin til højere Tankeriger, hvis den vender os mod den store Sandhed, at Gud er Alt-i-alt; vender os bort fra Egenvilje og Selviskhed til at holde stærkere fast ved Guds Vilje og Retfærdighed. Det, der ofte foraarsager menneskelige Kampe, er, at dødelige saa ofte søger at lægge Planer og at arbejde og at opnaa noget, uden at de i deres Tænkning har de Egenskaber, der er lig Gud. Uden at tage Hensyn til, hvad det vil koste andre, styrter de sig ud i Arrangementer, der bliver ledet af Gridskhed og Havesyge. Naar deres menneskelige Haab og Planer slaar fejl, vender de sig ofte, maaske frygtsomt til Gud og lærer maaske for første Gang den trøstende Kendsgerning at kende, at Guds Vilje for Sine Børn altid er god. Dette leder dem til i deres daglige Liv at benytte de rene Egenskaber, som tilhører det Menneske, der er ligt Gud: nemlig Ydmyghed, Uselviskhed, Retfærdighed og Fred. Virkningen af saaledes at bøje sig for Sandheden er den rette Tænkning og rette Handlen, som tilintetgør Synd og Sygdom og opretter Sundhed og Harmoni.

En, der studerede Christian Science, var en Gang stillet over for det, som syntes at være en paatrængende Nød. Først søgte hun som en vanvittig efter en Løsning, og derpaa vendte hun sig til Bibelen for at blive ledet. Med helbredende Kraft kom dette Vers til hende: "Kære, hold dig til ham, og hav saa Fred! deraf skal komme godt til dig". Da hun læste denne Sætning og grundede dybt over den, lagde hun pludselig Mærke til, at Formaningen "hav saa Fred" gik forud for Løftet om det gode. At kende Gud som den allestedsnærværende Kærlighed er at være i Stand til at have absolut Tillid til den ømme Fader-Moders Omsorg. Den studerende strøbte flittigt at lære Gud at kende, at "have Fred" og lade Ønsket om det gode komme i anden Række. Helbredelsen kom hurtig, og dette Øjebliks Inspiration vedbliver at støtte og lede til andre Sejre og Overvindelser.

I Bibelen er der mange Steder, der faar os til at vende os til den Ro, som fødes af Tillid til Guds Magt og Nærværelse. Esajas taler om Guds Forjættelser saaledes: "Ved Omvendelse og Stilhed skulle I frelses, i Rolighed og i Tillid skal eders Styrke være".

Det er ofte meget belærende, at raadføre sig med sit eget Hjerte og undslaa sig ved at bebrejde andre vore Vanskeligheder. Det er godt at undersøge os selv og finde ud af, hvad der er de skjulte Formaal og Bevæggrunde i vort Liv. Hvad end det ydre Udseende af en Situation er, maa Lægemidlet oprettes i vor egen Bevidsthed. Hvad er vi afhængige af —Materie eller Aand? Hvad mediterer vi over? Hvad elsker vi, og hvad er vor Higen efter, vort Formaal? Gennem denne Søgen finder vi, at vi kan ikke elske Gud med hele vort Hjerte, saalænge vi frygter eller opelsker ondt under nogen som helst Form. Idet Mrs. Eddy fortolker Paulus's Omvendelse, skriver hun (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 326): "Saul fra Tarsus saa først Vejen—Kristus eller Sandheden—da hans usikre Opfattelse af, hvad der var Ret, veg for en aandelig Opfattelse, som altid er rigtig. Da blev dette Menneske forandret. Tanken antog et ædlere Udsyn, og hans Liv blev mere aandeligt".

Christian Science lærer Menneskene i Dag at lade den "usikre Opfattelse af det rette" fare, og at lægge Vind paa den "aandelige Opfattelse, som altid er rigtig". Den lærer dem at vende sig bort fra utilbørligt at betragte de materielle Paastande og at være tilfredse med Aandens ubegrænsede Naade og Godhed. Forøget Forstaaelse beroliger den menneskelige Kamp, og Livet bliver "mere aandeligt". De lærer Glæden ved ubetinget at stole paa Gud, Princippet, og de kan med Paulus fortrøstningsfuldt sige: hverken "det høje eller det dybe eller nogen anden Skabning skal kunne skille os fra Guds Kærlighed i Kristus Jesus, vor Herre".

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Yielding to Love's Purpose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story is told of a shepherd who was guiding his sheep along a rugged hillside when one of the sheep slipped and fell into a clump of mountain shrubs. It struggled valiantly, but becoming frightened only entangled itself still more. The shepherd stood just above with his staff in his hand, watching tranquilly. When, eventually, the animal lay quiet, he reached down with his crook, and pulled it to safety. Asked why he did not sooner effect the rescue, the shepherd explained that only as the sheep lay without resisting him, could he aid and save it.

We see this experience paralleled in human lives. Faced with some trying responsibility or some adversity, the human mind rushes into this plan or that, seeking first one solution, then another, one remedy, then another, often without much hope in any of the methods it adopts. It may dash headlong into physical activity, or, if that is denied, sweep mentally into intricate schemes. Then, as the inadequacy of human modes and means is realized, we are forced to look beyond and above ourselves, and lo! we find the outstretched hand of God and experience the miracle of Love.

Mrs. Eddy writes (No and Yes, p. 35), "When human struggles cease, and mortals yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love, there will be no more sickness, sorrow, sin, and death." It is not difficult to "yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love" when we stop to remember the nature of God, infinite Love, and know that the purpose of Love can be only loving. A condition which seems hateful at the moment becomes a stepping-stone to higher realms of thought if it turns one to the great truth that God is All-in-all; turns one from self-will and selfishness to gain a firm hold on God's will and righteousness. What usually causes human struggles is that mortals so often try to plan and work and achieve without Godlike qualities in their thinking. Regardless of the cost to others they plunge into arrangements, led by greed and avarice. When their human hopes and plans go awry, they often turn, perhaps timidly, to God and become acquainted, it may be for the first time, with the comforting fact that God's will for His children is always good. This leads them to accept into their daily living the pure qualities of the Godlike man—humility, unselfishness, justice, and peace. The effect of such yielding to Truth is the right thinking and right acting which destroy sin and disease, and establish health and harmony.

A student of Christian Science was once confronted by what seemed an urgent need. At first she searched frantically for a solution, and then turned to the Bible for guidance. With healing force came this verse: "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." Studying this sentence and pondering it deeply, she suddenly noticed that the admonition to "be at peace" preceded the promise of good. To know God as ever present Love is to be able to place radical reliance on the tender Father-Mother's care. The student strove diligently to become acquainted with God, to "be at peace" and make the desire for good secondary. The healing came quickly, and the inspiration of that moment has remained to sustain and lead to other victories and overcomings.

There are many passages in the Bible that turn us to the calm which is born of trust in God's power and presence. Isaiah voices God's promise thus, "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

It is often most instructive to commune with our own heart and refuse to blame another for our difficulty. It is well to examine ourselves and find what are the hidden purposes and motives of our lives. Whatever the outward aspects of the situation, the remedy must be established within our own consciousness. On what do we depend—matter or Spirit? On what do we meditate? What do we love, and what are our aspirations and aims? We find by this searching that we cannot love God with the whole heart while fearing or cherishing evil in any form. In commenting on Paul's conversion, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 326): "Saul of Tarsus beheld the way—the Christ, or Truth—only when his uncertain sense of right yielded to a spiritual sense, which is always right. Then the man was changed. Thought assumed a nobler outlook, and his life became more spiritual."

Christian Science is teaching men today to let go of the "uncertain sense of right," and lay hold on the "spiritual sense, which is always right." It is teaching them to turn from undue contemplation of material demands, and satisfy themselves with the unlimited grace and goodness of Spirit. Increasing understanding calms the human struggle, and life becomes "more spiritual." They learn the joy of leaning unreservedly on God, Principle, and can say confidently, as did Paul, "Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

The Rôle of Bamboo

It is difficult for an Occidental to realize the all-important rôle played in Chinese life, art, and symbolism, by this remarkable member of the grass tribe, the bamboo. It has been known to grow six feet and more during a single night, and its uses are infinite. Household articles, agricultural implements, water-pipes, toys, boat-men's poles, ribs for sails, mat-sheds, ropes, fences, paper, and so on and so forth are all made from its stalk, and the tender edible sprouts are a noted delicacy which appear on the table either dried, salted or fresh. Strange varieties exist. The purple bamboo, the tortoise-marked, the golden, the solid, the square; fine bamboos with needle-like stems, and thick bamboos a foot and a half in diameter, and bamboos of every intervening size are grown in different parts of China. The bamboo of filial obedience is supposed to sprout from inside the clump during summer in order to afford shade to the parent stems, and from outside in the cold weather as a protective screen. The virtues of the great grass are seven. Clean and unspotted within itself, it is shielded from without by a sheath, which covers the stem until it has risen well above the ground. Its emptiness suggests a pure heart, its strength is a symbol of determination. The divisions of the stem show that it is orderly, and it is also without blemish and long-enduring.

Beautiful feathery clumps are grown as wind screens, to the north of nearly every hamlet in Kiangsu, and are carefully cultivated by the farmers, whose manner of life is largely dependent on its stalks, shoots and leaves. —FLORENCE AYSCOUGH, in "A Chinese Mirror."

Companionship With the Stars

It was a splendid autumnal evening. The horizon, after sunset, was of a clear apple green, rising into a delicate lake which gradually lost itself in a deep purple blue. One narrow streak of cloud, of a mahogany color, edged with amber and gold, floated in the west, and just beneath it was the evening star, shining with the pure brilliancy of a diamond. In unison with this scene, there was an evening concert of insects of various kinds, all blended and harmonized into one sober and somewhat melancholy note, which I have always found to have a soothing effect upon the mind, disposing it to quiet musings.

The night that succeeded was calm and beautiful. There was a faint light from the moon, now in its second quarter, and after it had set, a fine starlight, with shooting meteors. The wearied rangers, after a little murmuring conversation round their fires, sank to rest at an early hour, and I seemed to have the whole scene to myself. It is delightful in thus bivouacking on the prairies, to lie awake and gaze at the stars: it is like watching them from the deck of a ship at sea, when at one view we have the whole cope of heaven. One realizes, in such lonely scenes that companionship with these beautiful luminaries which made astronomers of the eastern shepherds, as they watched their flocks by night. How often, while contemplating their mild and benignant radiance, I have called to mind the exquisite text of Job: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?"

I do not know why it was, but I felt this night unusually affected by the solemn magnificence of the firmament; and seemed, as I lay thus under the open vault of heaven, to inhale with the pure untainted air, an exhilarating buoyancy of spirit, and, as it were, an ecstasy of mind. I slept and waked alternately; and when I slept, my dreams partook of the happy tone of my waking reveries.—From "The Crayon Miscellany," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

Hill Fire

Red,
Wild red
Are your horns upon the hills,
Crushing the brush—
Blossom of the black ground:

Yellow as sunlight
Pressed a moment into form,
Color of the autumn leaves
Released,

Your halo at night
Dawn grey,
Twisted in smoke.

—CHRISTY MACKAYE, in "Wind in the Grass."

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Groundcovers for Lawns

For That Place Where Grass Won't Grow

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Design

THERE are on the grounds of almost every home one or more places where grass "simply won't grow" in spite of repeated efforts. There are also on the grounds of almost every home places where grass will grow quite well, but where it is difficult to maintain and to reach with the lawn mower: banks, terraces, spots under trees or near shrubs, around pools, near brick or stone copings or between steps and stepping stones. In all these cases a line of least resistance with more effective results is offered by the use of groundcovers, provided the right variety is used in the right place.

Let us first discuss the use of groundcovers under trees. It is a beautiful sight, that of trees rising out of a well-kept, uniform carpet of grass, scintillating with light and shadow, first seen and appreciated on the famous lawns of England. Today there are many such lawns in America, and to use groundcovers under these trees would break the lawn uniformity both in color and texture. However, there are places and cases where expediency may not only favor but require this, for poor grass under trees means of course a worse lack of uniformity.

There is no doubt that to use groundcover under trees is to reproduce to a certain extent forest conditions, where the undergrowth adds greatly to the tree's welfare by feeding and shading the ground. This alone is a point in favor of the use of the groundcovers on the home grounds, if other means of feeding the trees are to be avoided.

Shade-Loving

Thus it seems a matter of personal taste, local conditions and alternate tree care as far as the trees on the lawn are concerned, but under isolated trees, groundcovers should suit and please everybody, and next to a carpet of violets the best varieties of groundcovers to use are pachysandra or myrtle, for both like shade.

Pachysandra terminalis or Japanese spurge is perhaps the most all around groundcover. It will grow in light and shade, is yet free from plant disease and agrees with practically all conditions of soil, climate and exposure. It is evergreen and grows to a height of about 6 inches. It is and has the appearance of a well-behaved plant and looks best among dignified, neat and orderly surroundings. It can be used to good advantage to face down the shrub border and the foundation planting. Planted in even strips along driveways and walks it will soften their hard lines and remain an undisturbed border between them and the lawn or plantation beds. The attraction of Pachysandra lies in mass uniformity, since it has little appeal as a separate plant.

It is also of too recent introduction to have much or any sentimental appeal such as the myrtle or periwinkle, seen so much and often in old-fashioned gardens and for that reason more appropriate in the many reconstructed "old-fashioned" gardens that belong with the homes of colonial design.

Myrtle, or Vinca minor, also known as periwinkle, has small dark shiny evergreen leaves, covered in the spring with a profusion of starlike blue flowers. There is a white flowering variety but not so frequently seen. It grows on very slender stems which, when newly planted, are likely to be snapped off by unmulched hardened clay. For that reason I prefer to plant myrtle in sods. It will do all that is claimed for the pachysandra, but unlike the latter is attractive in smaller groups in the rock garden where its dark foliage sets off the colors to good advantage.

Also flowering blue but in a more upright manner is the Bugle or Ajuga of rather coarse and somewhat lighter green foliage. Use this where it can and is desired to "take possession," for it is one of the most aggressive of plants. There are two varieties: Ajuga reptans, low growing, and Ajuga genevensis, slightly taller. Both are good groundcovers for rough and somewhat indefinite places that one wishes to look well without having to maintain them.

In moist places and on streams or pool banks, use Moneywort or Lysimachia nummularia. In the late spring it is a blaze of yellow and quickly forms a dense mat of light green attractive foliage.

When planted between and around the stones or coping of a pool, it will creep to the water's edge. This plant also was frequently seen in old gardens and I have found it naturalized on stream banks whence it may be "collected" for garden use.

Another groundcover for moist locations is the Nepeta glacoma or ground ivy, which is a rapid grower and has blue flowers. It is effective in large low masses.

Banks and Slopes

As to the covering of banks and slopes, there are several points to be considered, both from the standpoint of design and utility. Formal terraces or slopes, on the grounds or in the garden, call for a covering of even height and neat appearance: for such pachysandra and myrtle are the best varieties. To save a steep bank from erosion, a groundcover with a dense root system is required and the Bugle or Hall's honeysuckle are suggested. Both are attractive, the honeysuckle giving a less rigid appearance to the slope.

An irregular slope may be made more picturesque by mixing type, height and texture of the cover, especially if there is plenty of room.

Here one might suggest some of the rambling roses, like the Rosa wichuriana. Rosa setigera doing well in sun and shade, with the bittersweet vine (Celastrus scandens) or the Euonymus radicans for foliage contrast. Of course if a winter effect is desired the dwarf evergreens such as junipers and yews are attractive in mass planting. Seldom used and yet most attractive and useful in covering banks is the wistaria chinensis with its clusters of lavender. It is hardy and a rapid grower.

Then of course there is the problem of what to grow between the stepping stones of walks and the flags of the terrace. Neither of these should give the appearance of impromptu or supplementary rock gardens, as they often do, for they are to be walked upon in comfort. Plants used here must be low and compact. The tiny Veronica repens is ideal for this. It forms a solid almost mossy mat of foliage and flowers freely with a wealth of light blue solid color, but likes sun or semi-shade. In the shade the Bugle—variety reptans—will do, but is not quite so compact. The low-growing thymes do not mind being stepped upon and add fragrance to the garden walk. It is well to try several varieties and encourage those that seem to like local conditions best. Thymus serpyllum coccineum is low and has crimson flowers. Thymus lanuginosus has a woolly gray foliage but is not so easy to start, although more than worth a little effort. Let me add here that Thyme likes sunny dry locations and makes delightful large masses over extended areas when allowed and encouraged to naturalize.

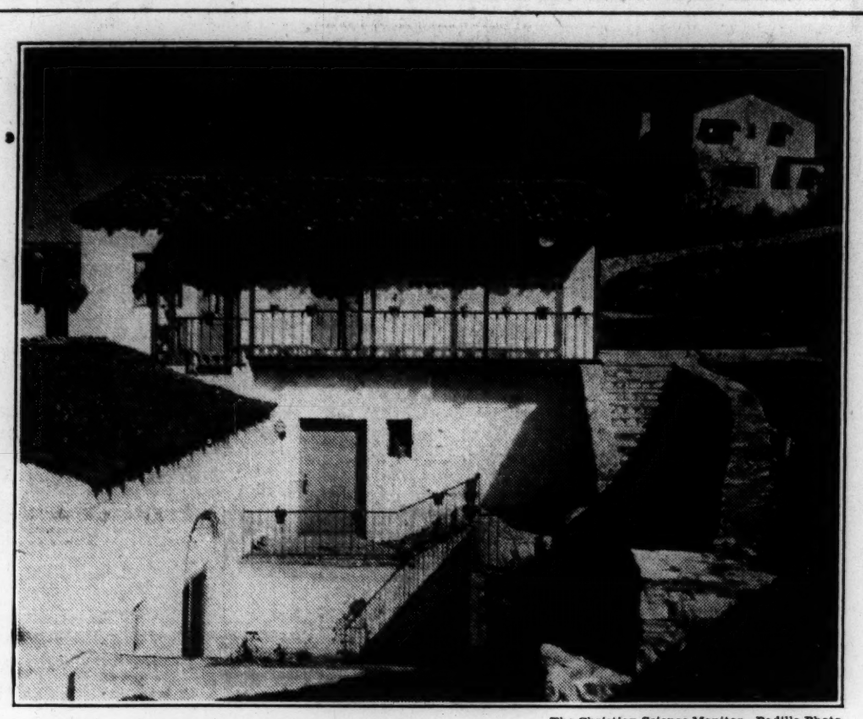
Perhaps you have a bit of woodland or a shaded glade that you wish to give a woodland appearance. For such spots try the trilliums, the gentians, the cyprepediums, the Gaultheria procumbens, the primroses, hepaticas, bloodroots and Thalictrums, with the Mertensias or bluebells the partridge berry (Mitchella repens) and in damp spots the Lobelia cardinalis and Lythrum roseum or loosestrife. Such plantings—most of them low—are more or less experimental and therefore all the more interesting and instructive.

Sedum and Creeping Phlox

One can hardly cover the subject of groundcovers without mentioning the many varieties of Sedum and the creeping Phlox (subulata). All of these are useful and most suitable for dry sunny places. They have a spreading habit and should not be confined too much.

And now a few planting directions. Groundcovers must be planted very carefully and the roots well packed down. If the soil is heavy, add sand and cover with peatmoss to prevent the soil from baking. In light soil have a layer of manure not more than six inches under the surface to hold the moisture and use peatmoss as a top layer. Remember that the tiny roots must have a firm contact with the soil before they can feed themselves and the plants. Planting groundcovers closely together may require a few more plants but will save considerable weeding while the plants are establishing themselves into a solid mat. From then on they require no more care.

[This is the last of three articles by Mr. Hans on lawns. The first, "Making the Perfect Lawn," was published Sept. 13; the second, "Renovating the Lawn," Sept. 20.]



The Christian Science Monitor—Padilla Photo

In This Hillside House the Garage Forms the Top Story, With the Maid's Room Adjoining. The Entrance to the Lower Floor Is Through a Small Court Under the Balcony. Home of Mr. Boyd Comstock, Palos Verdes, Calif. Arthur C. Munson, Architect.

The Christian Science Monitor-Mott Studios

With a Little Forethought Both the Comfort and the Beauty of the House May Be Increased, as in This View of the Theo Chapin Residence, Pasadena, Calif., Where the House Stands Under the Shelter of a Huge Oak. Frederic Kennedy, Architect.

My Garden Hobby

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Garden Friends:

We, too, have a garden. We have a garden, a very small boy, and a dog. And were that not enough, we have our automatic lawn mower called Nibbles, our lamb. But the fat little legs of the very small boy do not always take him in the direction he wills, and often his unsteady trail ends precipitously in the marigolds. And the dog has a habit of sitting when he becomes weary of chasing the small boy's toys, and when he sits—he sits, Madonna lilies or none, it matters not. And Nibbles, the lawn mower, functions well, entirely too well. We trace his day's work through the grass, through the shrubs, through the delphinium and the Oriental poppies, and finally we see him peering between the hollyhocks, with a daisy in the corner of his mouth instead of a toothpick. It isn't a hobby, exactly. Not this garden.

But there have been gardens which have yielded some excellent harvests besides the wealth of beauty they bore. And it is of these I write.

One garden remains with me always, because there I met Alexander Pope, the real Alexander Pope who had eluded me all through high school and college. I had been introduced to him in my studies of literature, and we had bowed to each other because my instructor had said we must. But I always had felt that the English man of letters was a most petulant and peevish sort of gentleman with a flair for venting his acidity upon others through his accomplishment with words. I would have none of him, excepting what was necessary for the passing of an examination.

But later, when I was tracing the evolution of the natural garden as a typical national expression of England, I saw Alexander Pope wandering through his garden at Twickenham. And I wondered then why I had been so contemptuous of this charming gentleman of the eighteenth century. I had deliberately turned by back to him, and thus deprived myself of seeing his many virtues. True, all I had before me was a book, a description of his five acres. Yet a man who could devise a garden such as this in a time when trees were grown in every shape but that of a tree, and when flower beds were living proofs of geometric theorems, must have been an interesting fellow indeed. Rough paths at Twickenham were shaded by untrimmed trees. The center of interest was a grotto beautiful in itself, and beautiful because it overlooked the grounds. Through it ran a stream. Can't you see Mr. Pope planning and working in his garden?

I had supposed he felt superior to everyone—and here I caught a glimpse of him begging for a dead stick in a box of exotic plants that had been shipped to the nobility. In his care, that stick became England's first weeping willow. Pope had begged, and his humbleness had found fruit! A lesson for me, from him whom I had despised! He wrote to a friend:

"And I thank God for every wet day and for every fog, that . . . prospers my works. They will indeed outlive me, . . . But I am pleased to think my trees will afford shade and fruit to others, when I shall want them no longer."

Thus one garden brought me a new friend. And the same search which led me to the garden at Twickenham led me to others and to the thoughtfulness of those who planted them in ages past.

And there is the garden of a very dear friend of the present day. It is a massing of plants, unplanned, but lovely, because its blossoms find their way to the rooms of those who need them. And no caller at her home leaves without a sheaf of blooms. It is a lovely custom, that direct bit of friendliness—"Here is something of mine for you to enjoy." Often such a sheaf comes to me and is divided and redivided until a bit of its beauty reaches callers to my home where a boy and a dog and a lamb have made such a thorough hobby of my garden that I cannot materially gather the beauty it brings me to share it with others. (Mrs.) E. D. P.

[Thank you, Mrs. E. D. P., for this gay and interesting letter. You make us all long to join your own three garden hobbyists in order to learn more about the beauty you see and share.—Editor.]

* * *

Durban, Natal, S. Af.

Dear Editor:

There was much of interest to me in a letter in "My Garden Hobby" column of July 9. The letter was from Yarmouth, N. S. As a small girl I used to stay with relatives who had a lovely garden in Devonshire, in the south of England. I remember "mummy peas," and I confess that until I read our friend's letter I had believed that the original seeds had been entombed long ago. I am so glad to be enlightened on this. I distinctly remember seeing "Calvary clover," though I had forgotten the interesting information about the seeds. I should think that it would be possible to obtain seeds from nurserymen in England. I have never seen the plant in South Africa.

Here in Durban we have a subtropical climate. I think our lovely flowering shrubs and trees are outstanding. In December and January the "flamboyant trees" bloom. Their masses of scarlet and gold flowers are so gorgeous, they almost seem to express sound. They are like a blare of trumpets at noonday. Then in spring, about September we have the lovely "jacaranda." As I write, I see a mental picture of a long road near here, planted on one side with jacarandas. To see the trees in bloom is to gaze on a vista of misty blue. The African flame-tree (spathodea) is a gorgeous one, with its dark green foliage, and the upstanding clusters of orange-scarlet flowers.

In our front garden we have flower beds and grass. I am looking forward to my spring garden with phlox, petunias, lupins, etc. Planted in the grass we have flowering shrubs like poinciana pulcherrima, duranta (blue), pride of India and the foliage crotons, etc. Along the top fence where it is shady, hydrangeas do very well. There is a beautiful native bush, camel's foot, so-called, I think from the shape of its leaves. It is the banhima galpini and has great masses of brick-red flowers by and by. Just now the bougainvilleas are in bloom. They make excellent fences, and if one refrains from pruning them in February, when the buds are forming, they are a blaze of bloom later. We have a fence screen of wire netting, 12 feet high, planted with the deep crimson bougainvillea. It is a feast of color.

Our back garden is a restful spot of mostly grass and trees. There are some of the native "bush" trees there. By this I mean trees left from the original "bush" or forest. Very lovely ones! There is a pretty peep of the back garden through an archway covered with the pink antigonon (Sandwich Island creeper) and white porana (Mauritian may). This has not bloomed yet. I sometimes stand and look through this frame onto the picture of "shade and sun-flecked sod," and am grateful for the restful beauty of it. One reason why we left the back garden as it is because we felt that the young members of the family needed a playground, and they have had and still have happy times there.

I must mention a native tree, a "flat crown," near the root of which is planted a "Golden Shower" creeper (Begonia venusta). I have seen it in bloom like a golden cascade from the top of the tree. There is an arch in the front garden planted on one side with the Japanese golden vine and on the other with the white antigonon (rather a rare creeper here at present). In the back garden there is an arch which supports an ipomœa, the dark red one. It is a joy to see it in bloom with its gracefully draped branches. Like a lovely colored curtain. We have some fruit trees also, mangoes, and avocado pears, etc.

It is interesting to see how English flowers are being acclimatized out here, and being cultivated nearer the coast. Lovely tulips are being grown not many miles from Durban. By and by, we may hope and expect to see them in our gardens here.

I would like to express gratitude for the "Garden Hobby Column," and its world-wide bond of beauty and interest. (Mrs.) A. E. A.

And the Garden Hobby Column is the richer for a letter like yours, Mrs. A. E. A. We are sure that our readers will join us in counting it a treat to hear about a garden in your part of the world.—Editor.

Bulbs for the House

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.

ONE hears many people lamenting that they are unsuccessful in growing bulbs in the house. Yet it is very simple, provided one chooses the right plants, and follows a few simple rules.

In my own experience I have found that crocuses and hyacinths give the best results of those bulbs brought on in a house and not started in a greenhouse.

First the fiber should be well mixed with water until it is quite moist. The bulbs should then be packed firmly, but not too tightly, in the fiber in bowls, and put in a dark place, not too airless, for about a month, to allow the roots to grow. You may leave daffodils and hyacinths longer than this, but crocuses should be brought out as soon as their little white points begin to grow. It is advisable at first to put the bulbs for a short time in a medium light, before they are placed in the full light of day.

Varieties That Do Well

Purpureus grandiflorus, Baron Brunnow, Bleu celeste and all the yellows do admirably in moss fiber. The yellow varieties even more than the violet are lovers of fresh air and must be put outside a window sill or by an open window, and must not be brought in until the flowers are nearly out; otherwise you will have plenty of leaves but no bloom.

The violet kinds may be brought into a room as soon as there are signs of a bud, deep down between the leaves. They will open more quickly and it is delightful to watch their daily progress.

Hyacinths

Hyacinths repay any trouble taken with them. Morena—earliest to flower—with delicious sweet-pea perfume, Grand Maitre blue, Gertrude pink, Lord Balfour mauve, Queen of the mauves, Duke of Westminster and Ivanhoe, shot blue and mauve, all do well grown indoors. They have, however, a habit of flowering at top of flower before the buds have grown, and thus the loveliest moment of all is lost when the bud is half open and just tinged with color. Grand Maitre is perhaps particularly beautiful then, with its exquisite blending of blues and greens. I think this difficulty is partly caused from the plant being subjected to too strong a top light. When the bud is about an inch high it is beneficial to move the bowl to some place where it is not near the light, until the buds have grown. It is noticeable that this reprehensible behavoir on the part of the hyacinth rarely happens with the later flowering kinds which come in bloom when light and temperature are more uniform.

Daffodils in fiber are more difficult to grow. You must be careful not to put the bowl where a curtain will constantly brush against the leaves, because the friction will turn them brown and completely ruin the appearance of the growing plant.

An important point in growing bulbs, is watering. While they are in the dark they need not be watered more often than once a fortnight, and then just to moisten the fiber. They should always be moist but never wringing wet. As they get nearer to flowering they need steady watering. A small bowl dries, of course, much more quickly than a large one and needs watching. Overwatering tends to rot the bulb; too little, to make the blossoms crumpled looking and dried at the edge of the petals.

Studying Your House Plan

Evolving the Answers to Individual Needs

By MARC N. GOODNOW
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR many years the writer has had occasion to observe hundreds of prospective home builders in the early stages of planning their homes. Those who were looking for a floor plan already drawn were undoubtedly in the majority. Many of these had some conception of the plan they wanted; others, and a great many of them, had only a vague idea as to this extremely important element in home building.

Probably the most impressive fact gained from this experience was that so many people believed a stereotyped plan, or one that had been designed for someone else, would be the one to solve their individual problem, to meet their particular—and no doubt peculiar—needs. As if a floor plan or a house design were a thing to be blanketed over the entire country, like typewriters or breakfast food.

In the end a surprisingly small percentage of these prospective home builders were content to use the floor plans just as they found them. In other words, all of these people had more individuality in both needs and tastes than they had realized; they could only be satisfied by making changes here and there. Many of them, indeed, revised the plans of other builders so completely that no similarity between the two could be found when the task was finished.

All of which should go to prove that planning the house for comfort and convenience is an individual thing—quite as individual as planning a wardrobe or, perhaps, cooking a meal. The inherent desires and taste of the individual will inevitably crop out. In a thing so intimate as a home he will generally want to express himself both as to room arrangement and exterior design.

Expert Advice Needed

But it is this expression of individuality that sometimes leads home planners astray; to suit their particular tastes they may be prompted to do things impractical and incorrect, architecturally. Many times they do not make the best use of the space which they will eventually pay for anyway. They may neglect to provide proper circulation or easy access from one room or part of the house to another; very often they place one room, generally the dining room, in the center of the plan, where it becomes what one might term the "major traffic artery" of the house. And just as often they omit vestnbules, hallways and economical planning of bathrooms, to say nothing of a sufficient number of electrical outlets, when all of these adjuncts of comfort and convenience might just as well be included.

If there is an architect in the project, many of these mistakes will no doubt be avoided; the contractor himself would normally correct a number of them But it happens that some houses are built by day labor, or by a contractor whose knowledge of house planning is deficient, and as a result the home builder finds his completed house inadequate, inconvenient and perhaps even uneconomical to operate. One can recall houses whose owners would have saved themselves time, trouble and expense, not to say loss of peace of mind and patience, if they had first submitted their plans to an architect or an experienced home-building contractor. Expert advice in these cases would have been worth any reasonable fee.

Unless he has made a study of house planning, the average person may not fully realize the character or number of expert touches involved or even the changes that take place in this phase of home-building as time goes on. The modern house is quite different from its prototype of a dozen years ago; modern practices, customs, utilities and needs have made it so. And since it is so constantly evolving, it must be studied closely if the owner is to be satisfied with his effort.

Changes That Are Effective

For example, we find changes in planning in relation to the period style of the house. For the most part, the colonial house has been planned on a rectangular basis, but within recent years the desire to bring more of the outdoors into the house has led architects to plan the colonial bungalow in the shape of the letter "U." The façade of the house is what it always has been, but the rear extends back in the form of two wings, inclosing a terrace or court, or, as in California, a patio or inner garden. In one wing are the bedrooms and bath; in the other, the breakfast room and kitchen. The dining room may overlook the terrace and give entrance upon it through French doors.

Nowadays, the automobile has influenced domestic architecture. The street has less attraction than formerly, and therefore the living room has gravitated more and more toward the rear or side of the house. Even the bedrooms are now to be found in the fronts of many homes, and this is natural, since at night, when the rooms are occupied, the noises in the street are reduced or altogether eliminated.

Likewise the kitchen of the English or Spanish house is often found at the front, with an entrance from the side yard or driveway. This is partly due to the effort to reduce the number of steps imposed upon the housewife in her day's work. The labor involved in answering the front door bell is very materially reduced. It is an improvement, too, over the old position that gave no outlook but the blank wall of the neighbor's house.

Then, too, the automobile as a necessary article of family use has given the garage a new aspect, and has even made its contribution to the architecture of the house by becoming a built-in feature. Where cold winters prevail this change of position of the garage has added very considerably to the comfort and convenience of family life—and, at the same time, has often increased the attractiveness of the house itself.

The fact that the site may be partly hilly or have a slight incline is often regarded as an objection, whereas it may be turned to an advantage with just a little care in planning. Instead of cutting back into the hill or filling in a part of the site, the rooms may be planned on two or three different levels, and thus add considerably to the attractiveness of the interior, if not the exterior. Even on a level site, the placing of the living room floor on a lower level than the dining room seems to increase the feeling of privacy and seclusion which such a room should have.

One of the most intriguing houses, viewed from the street, which this writer has seen, is an English bungalow set back of a hummock on the site. There is an air of seclusion about the house which it could gain in no other way than that of screening it off entirely from the street. Planning such as this is thoroughly legitimate and greatly enhances the appearance and value of the property.

Of course, house planning is not complete until the entire equipment of the house has been thought out and properly placed. Electrical outlets and their placement are of major importance; but so are the provision for and placement of the milk delivery closet, refrigeration, garbage disposal from the sink, incineration—and even the outside water faucets.

A sensible plan always is not only to make a close study of new houses, but to compile a check list of those equipment and other items that should be included in the house. And even then it would be worth while to submit one's ideas and check list to an experienced architect or builder for protection against omissions and mistakes.

Tulips in Variety

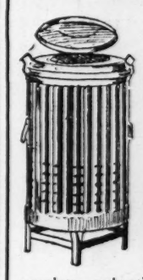
Among the early flowering bulbs for the springtime garden the tulips are the showiest. Their great variety of colors and long blooming period make possible a lot of beautiful early spring garden pictures. Among the early bloomers Prosperity—a deep rose pink—and snow ball—a double fluffy white—will keep the garden lovely when the mauve of the heavy lilac flower buds and the lilac's green leaf buds are showing. A little later when the lilacs are in full bloom, the dark yellow tulip—Bonton d'Or—and the lighter color, Inglecombe's yellow, should be blooming, too.

Clara Butt, the always dependable pink tulip, should be up and blooming when the pink dogwoods begin to show their lovely flowers. A very artistic grouping of tulips with shrubbery for a background includes Dream (mauve and blue), Solfaterre (pale yellow), Faust (purple and blue), Sultan (dark maroon), the Fawn (dove color and rose), Gretchen (peach pink).

October and November are two of the busiest garden months of the year for the beauty of our springtime depends largely on plantings and work done in the fall.

Water hyacinths brought in from the garden pool, placed from one to three roots in a colored crystal or pottery bowl, are very effective at the windows and make a rather artistic touch of green on the dining room table. Sometimes the water hyacinths will send up a spike of purple blooms while indoors.

Outdoor Incinerator



Avoid the fire hazard and improve the appearance of your home by burning accumulated piles of litter and rubbish in the Lawco incinerator. Heavy corrugated galvanized steel body holds two bushels of trash. Top and bottom are perforated to allow draft for complete combustion. Easy to operate. Low priced.

Price $9.00

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For the Summer House
KOBAN KEEPERS
A Grease and Odor Resisting Paper for Food Wrapping and Refrigerator use.
300 in Colored Wall Pocket
$1.00 delivered U. S. A.
Over 50% of Monitor buyers reordered.
On Sale also at John Wanamaker and Hammacher Schlemmer & Co.
MRS. L. T. STEVENSON
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Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th
is time to plant
EASTER LILY BULBS
I have a fine, well developed stock of "HARRIS" Bulbs ready for shipment. TWO AND THREE-YEAR-OLD, $2.00 per doz. THREE AND FOUR-YEAR-OLD, $3.00 per doz. Packed for shipment with full directions.
F. VAN DUYNE, WINTER HAVEN, FLA.
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Hotter than Coal and no dirt

FITS ALL FURNACES

FITS ANY COOK-STOVE

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The burner advertised over world's largest radio stations.

A New Invention
Does away with the use of wood or coal. One of the most simple and economical inventions on the market is now giving perfect satisfaction to enthusiastic users everywhere.

Burns 96% Air—4% Cheap Oil
The International Oil Burner fits in the fire box of any range, stove or furnace. Installed in a few minutes. No noisy motor or complicated parts.

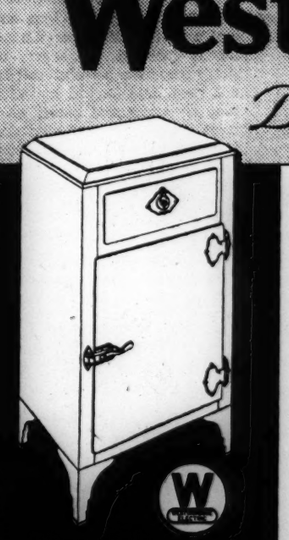
Costs Only a Few Dollars
Simply turn one valve and you have all the heat you want. Cleaner and better for heating and cooking. Approved by National Underwriters' Laboratories and engineers everywhere. Over 150,000 in use.

30 Days' Trial Offer
Try this wonderful burner right in your home at our risk. Act now and get our special low introductory price. Sold under absolute money-back guarantee. Write for FREE booklet on home heating and FREE burner offer.

Agents - Dealers - Distributors
our FREE burner offer starts you in business. Increase your earnings. The demand is great. We also want spare or full time workers immediately. Write or wire us for our protected territory offer.

- - - - - - - Clip This Coupon - - - - - - -
INTERNATIONAL OIL HEATING CO.
2800-10 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Dept. W-25-S
Send your free booklet and free details on home heating for stove ☐ furnace ☐. Also free burner offer.
Name.....
Address.....
☐ Check if interested in making money as an International representative with protected territory.

WIN A
Westinghouse
Dual-automatic Refrigerator



PATENTED CONTRACT BRIDGE TABLE COVER GUIDE FREE TO EVERY ADULT WHO ANSWERS TWO SIMPLE FOOD QUESTIONS AT SHOWROOM

50 Refrigerators FREE to writers of the best letters of 200 words or less on why the Westinghouse *Dual-automatic* Refrigerator is a year 'round necessity. Get Entry Blanks at your Westinghouse dealer's showroom. No obligation.

THE Westinghouse National Letter Contest offers you the opportunity of a lifetime. The opportunity to win a Westinghouse *Dual-automatic* Refrigerator absolutely free.

50 Refrigerators will be awarded as national prizes. And a popular Contract Bridge Table Cover Guide given to everyone who calls for an Entry Blank and answers two simple food questions.

Let us make it easy for you by explaining the facts about the *double* protection of Westinghouse Built-in Watchman Control . . . the lifetime economy of its hermetically-sealed mechanism . . . the convenience of its usable buffet top, commodious food storage, and other important advantages that you should, by all means, know about before selecting *any* refrigerator.

Visit your Westinghouse showroom and learn how this modern refrigerator saves and serves the year 'round. Ask for your free contest Entry Blank. There's no obligation. Contest closes October 29th . . . so come in today!

GA-237-300

4 YEAR SERVICE PLAN BACKED BY A MIGHTY NAME . . .
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MANSFIELD, OHIO

BRITISH LIMIT TRAINING SCOPE OF COLLEGES

Board of Education Reduces Entrants by 10 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The number of entrants to teachers' training colleges for the year 1933-4 is to be reduced by 10 per cent in comparison with the year 1932-3. An announcement to this effect is made in an official circular issued by the Board of Educaton to local education authorities, training colleges and grant-aided secondary schools.

The announcement is an indication that further steps are to be taken to stem the tide of young people who are launching themselves upon the teaching profession in the apparent belief that any career is better, in an economic storm, than a career of commerce.

Previous restrictions imposed by the board have reduced entries by some 600 from the numbers recorded for 1926-8, but this is not considered sufficient. The teaching profession in Great Britain is in no way prepared to absorb the commercial overflow, since the trend of events clearly indicates that the coming autumn will see determined efforts to cut education costs in every possible direction.

In Whitehall, a committee set up by Mr. Neville Chamberlain last July is discussing a possible closing of small schools, a possible return to the system of block grants to local authorities, and possible cuts in staffs.

The number of students who left college in 1931 was substantially in excess of the average of the immediately preceding years; there will be a similar excess this year, and again in 1933, the aggregate surplus being estimated by the Board of Education at about 2500.

It is because these young people are being faced by a list of closed and closing opportunities that the board has anticipated the report of Mr. Chamberlain's committee by announcing in advance their decision to cut the future entries to training colleges by the proscribed 10 per cent. The restriction will not have any effect upon colleges of domestic subjects and of handicrafts.

Fall Sport Radiocasting Starts

* * *

Both Networks to Carry World Series Baseball And the Leading College Football Games

* * *

"PLAY BALL!" When the umpire shouts these words, millions of baseball fans will cluster around home receivers, in store entrances and even behind the wheels of radio-equipped automobiles for the opening game of the World Series on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 27, at 1:30 p. m., eastern standard time. With the World Series and college football the National and Columbia networks will be launched on their winter schedules for 1932-33.

"Ted" Husing will be at the microphone for CBS when the New York Yankees have trotted out into the field and the Chicago Cubs begin picking their bludgeons for "first raps." Graham McNamee will yield the microphone to Hal Totten of WMAQ, Chicago, and Tom Manning, of WTAM, Cleveland, for the play-by-play description for both NBC networks. There is also a possibility that Pat Flanagan, popular WMAQ announcer, will assist Mr. Husing at Chicago.

The first two games will be played in New York at the Yankee Stadium. The third, fourth and fifth games will come on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, a day having intervened while both teams are moving between New York and Chicago. If more games are necessary to decide the baseball title, the sixth and seventh games will be played at New York, Oct. 5 and 6.

* * *

Football, after having been denied to the radio, has been reinstated by the colleges upon decision of the eastern collegiate board to allow each college to make its own decision about broadcasting the games. No college has refused permission to broadcast to date, because of the protests of distant alumni who want to hear the games and the fact that eastern colleges would have been playing a lone hand in view of the extensive radio schedules on middle and far western universities.

A Big Ten game will inaugurate Columbia's schedule when Northwestern plays Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., on Oct. 8. The "Praying Colonels" of Centre College, Danville, Ky., will come to Boston again this season for a game with Boston College on Oct. 12. The "turkey day" Penn-Cornell game on Thanksgiving will be broadcast and the important intersectional Southern California-Notre Dame game at Los Angeles on Dec. 10, and the California-Carnegie Tech game at San Francisco on Dec. 17, will wind up the CBS schedule.

Ted Husing, Columbia sports announcer, will be at the microphone, with Les Quailey, former Alfred University quarterback, as his observer.

* * *

The NBC football schedule has not been announced, but that of CBS is as follows:

Oct. 8—Northwestern-Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich.
Oct. 12 (Columbus Day)—Boston College-Centre College, at Boston.
Oct. 15—Army-Pittsburgh, at West Point, N. Y.
Oct. 22—Yale-Army, at New Haven.
Oct. 29 (tentative)—Notre Dame-Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh.
Nov. 5—St. Mary's-Fordham, at New York.
Nov. 8 (election day)—C. C. N. Y.-Manhattan, at New York.
Nov. 12—Notre Dame-Northwestern, at South Bend, Ind.
Nov. 19—Yale-Harvard, at New Haven.
Nov. 24 (Thanksgiving)—Penn-Cornell, at Philadelphia.
Nov. 26—Army-Notre Dame, at New York.
Dec. 3—Army-Navy, at Philadelphia.
Dec. 10—Southern California-Notre Dame, at Los Angeles.
Dec. 17—California-Georgia Tech, at San Francisco.

* * *

Now We'll Hear Prices, Too

"Ten per cent of advertising talk and no more!" is the rule laid down by the Columbia Broadcasting System to its advertisers beginning Sept. 15. But in exchange for this restriction of advertising Columbia has allowed its cliente to settle the burning question of "How much?" by mentioning prices. No longer, then, will sponsors have to state ambiguously that their product "costs no more than the price of a local phone call." The National Broadcasting Company, however, in lifting the ban on price announcements has allowed its advertisers to "say on and on," leaving the length of "sales talk" up to the client's good taste and discretion.

While mentioning prices saves words, in the case of Columbia, to prevent indiscriminate use of this privilege, this chain has made the following provisions: (a) not more than two price mentions on a 15-minute program, provided the length of the sales talk is not over 1½ minutes; (b) not more than three price mentions on a half-hour program, provided commercial talk is not over three minutes, and (c) not over five price announcements in an hour program, provided advertising talk is not over six minutes. All prices mentioned, furthermore, must be on the product or service advertised and must not be competitive or comparative.

* * *

When 15-minute programs began to be popular it was said cynically that it only "moved the advertising talks closer together." In an effort to space commercial announcements equitably to avoid irritating listeners Columbia has proposed that "advertisers, by mutual arrangement, avoid the conflict of commercial continuities in direct succession." In other words, that advertisers space their continuities so that if one program ends with a sales talk, the next program shall not begin with one. Under the present system, the listener is often exposed to a two-minute talk on, for instance, bath soap, immediately followed (after the station break) by perhaps a two-minute talk on cereal. Columbia has offered its services in adjusting relations between sponsors.

The permanence of Columbia's new policy rests with the response which it meets with program builders and radio listeners. Columbia has reserved the right to revoke its policy if, in its judgment, it fails to meet with satisfactory response on the part of either sponsor or listener or fails of its purpose to elevate the standards of radio broadcasting.

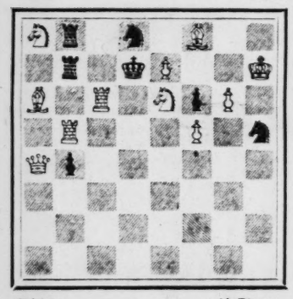
A. D. H.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1447
By O. Stocchi

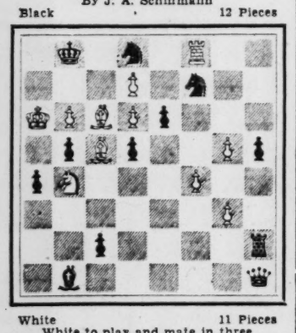
Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, first half-year Italia Scacchistica)

PROBLEM NO. 1448
By J. A. Schiffmann

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Dutch East Indies Chess Association, 1929)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1445. Kt-Q3
No. 1446. 1. Kt-K8 K-Q6
2. R-Q5ch
1. —— K-Q5
2. Kt-Q6

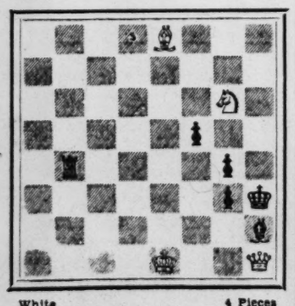
End-Game No. 114. White wins: 1 RxP, KxR; 2 R-KBch, K-Kt; 3 Q-K6ch, K-R; 4 B-Kt7ch, KxB; 5 R-B1ch, K-R; 6 RxPch, KxR; 7 Q-B7ch, K-R; 8 QxP, and mate next move. If 2 . . . B-B3; 3 B-Kt5, K-Kt2; 4 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 5 Q-R4, R-K3; 6 QxRPch, K-B; 7 BxP, Q-K2; 8 Q-R8 mate.

END-GAMES

Those who know this surprising bit of ingenuity will be glad to see it again; those who meet it for the first time will find it a thrilling "chess nut" to crack. One of many good things in Marshall's latest book, "Comparative Chess."

End-Game No. 115
By F. Amelung

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, has just issued three books on chess: "Morphy Gleanings," by P. W. Sergeant ($2.50); "The London International Chess Tournament," with annotations by Dr. Alekhine ($2.50), and "Comparative Chess," by F. J Marshall ($2).

"MORPHY GLEANINGS"

The title of this book explains its contents. It is really supplementary, though complete in itself to the author's "Morphy's Games of Chess," the last edition of which appeared in 1919. It contains new matter discovered since that time and is especially valuable for the light it throws on Morphy's life after he retired from active play (about 1860, when he was 27). There are 39 of Morphy's games, most of which appear for the first time in English in book form, and 15 of the MacDonnell-Labourdonnais games, which he annotated in his short-lived column in the New York Ledger. These are practically all that Morphy wrote on the game.

"Morphy Gleanings" has been carefully edited, with numerous diagrams and illustrations to appeal to casual as well as careful readers. Every chess player will enjoy this account of the greatest player of all. Your chess library is not complete without it.

The game below is taken from the London tournament book, with Alekhine's annotations.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Alekhine White	Winter Black	Alekhine White	Winter Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	21 Q-R8ch(h)	Q-B
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-R3	Q-Kt
3 PxP	PxP	23 PxP	PxP(i)
4 P-QB4(a)	Kt-KB3	24 R-Kt4(j)	Q-Q3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	25 R-K!	R-B2(k)
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	26 Q-Kt3	R-K
7 PxP	KKtxP	27 R-Q	R-K4(l)
8 B-QKt5	Q-R4(b)	28 RxKtP	R-B3
9 Q-Kt3!	BxKt	29 RxR	
10 PxB	KtxKt		R-Kt4ch(m)
11 PxKt(c)	P-K3	30 K-R	QxR
12 P-Q5!(d)	PxP	31 R-K!(n)	Q-B3
13 Castles	Castles(e)	32 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
14 BxKt	PxB	33 P-B4!	R-Kt3(o)
15 QR-Kt	Q-B2(f)	34 Q-K8ch	K-B2
16 Q-R4	R-Q2	35 R-QBch	K-Kt3
17 B-Q2!	B-B4	36 R-QKtch	K-B4
18 P-QB4	K-Q(g)	37 Q-Kt5ch	
19 B-R5	B-Kt3		Resigns(p)
20 BxB	PxB		

(a) One of the best lines of play against the Caro-Kann.

(b) This move, which I introduced in my game against Nimzowitsch at Bled, 1931, is decidedly too risky. After 8 . . . R-QB, preventing 9 Q-R4, White's advantage would be very slight.

(c) In the Bled game, Nimzowitsch played here 11 BxKtch, PxB; 12 Q-Kt7? and after 12 . . . Kt-Q4ch; 13 B-Q2, Q-Kt3; 14 QxRch, K-Q2; 15 Castles! Kt-B2; 16 B-R5, etc., lost a piece and the game. With the simple text move White keeps the initiative.

(d) It is necessary to sacrifice the pawn at once, as after 13 castles, R-Q, Black would obtain a satisfactory position.

(e) The only move. After 13 . . . B-K2; 14 R-K the pin on the king's file would be deadly.

(f) Or 15 . . . K-Q2; 16 P-QB4, etc., with a tremendous attack.

(g) Again the only move. If 18 . . . B-Kt3; 19 P-B5, BxP; 20 Q-R6ch, K-Q; 21 B-R5, B-Kt3; 22 RxB and wins.

(h) Most of the continental annotators have failed to appreciate this queen maneuver. The idea is the following: If White plays at once 21 PxP, Black can answer 21 . . RxP; 22 KR-Q, K-K2!; 23 RxR, PxR; 24 R-Kch, K-B3; 25 Q-R4ch, K-Kt3, and White would have no more than perpetual check. Therefore he has to prevent the black king escaping via K2.

(i) After 23 . . . RxP; 24 KR-Q, R-K; 25 RxRch, PxR; 26 R-Q, Q or R-K4; 27 P-KB4, Black would have no adequate defense.

(j) The winning move as Black has no time to play 24 . . . R-K on account of 25 R-QR4, etc.

(k) Or 25 . . . R-K2; 26 R-Q with a winning attack.

(l) Obviously Black cannot protect both his pawns.

(m) Forced (29 . . . QxR?; 30 Q-Kt8ch, etc.).

(n) Initiating the final attack.

(o) I expected here 33 . . . R-R4; 34 Q-K8ch, K-Q3; 35 R-QB!, RxPch; 36 K-Kt, forcing the win.

(p) If not the most brilliant, this is, to my mind, the best game I succeeded in playing in London.

SPOILED GRAIN LESS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Grain wastage is declining in transit from western Canada to this port. For the few years preceding 1929 the average amount of spoiled grain was 10 bushels to every 100,000 transported. Since 1929 a further cut has been made in the amount of waste. Today the average is four bushels per 100,000. The change has been brought about by improved operating efficiency.

So far this season a total of 67,443,643 bushels of grain have been conveyed to Montreal compared with 38,618,830 at this time last year. An improvement in the figures for orders has brought about a rise to 1,391,493 bushels in the past 24 hours contrasted with 354,287 on the same day last season.

Deliveries from Montreal grain elevators to ocean-going vessels in this port reached a total of 1,192,813 bushels in the 24 hours of Sept. 8. It has been many weeks since the 1,000,000 mark was reached in a single day.

Expedition Finds Gold in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., Sept. 27—Aided by a Fokker single-motored airplane and a Fleet biplane, an expedition which left here for Canada several months ago, has struck gold, according to letters and other information received here.

One of the members of the expedition is Mr. George A. Thorne of Locust Valley, L. I., who was a surveyor and skiman on the Byrd antarctic expedition. He is a transport pilot. The other, Mr. George C. Graves Jr. of New York City, is also a pilot. Both are members of the Long Island Aviation Country Club. A third member of the party from here is Christopher Braathen, another Byrd expedition member.

Mr. Graves wrote a friend here that a strike had been made in Raney Township, in the Swayze gold area, where three other strikes are said to have been made this year. The new strike came as a surprise. Two prospectors were working hard as the eclipse arrived on Sept. 7. They sat down to watch it. As they were about to return to their work, gold glittered before their eyes.

MORE BRITISH COAL REACHING CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Increasing quantities of British anthracite coal are being received in the port of Montreal. During July, imports reached a total of 182,326 tons, a new monthly record representing daily unloadings of 5882 tons.

The amount is an increase of 72,000 tons over the same period last year. From the beginning of the navigation season in April, to the end of July, receipts amounted to 529,753 tons, or an increase of 128,947 tons over the previous year. During the whole of 1931, imports of British anthracite through Montreal amounted to 688,833 tons.

DRINK TABLE SERVICE OPPOSED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The proposal which was recently made by Mr. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, for the table service of beer and wine is protested by the Ontario Prohibition Union. This organization proposes to circulate a petition through the province asking that there be no increased facilities for the sale or consumption of beer and wine. This petition will be forwarded to the Premier and members of the Legislative Assembly.

The subexecutive of the union went on record as believing that such a sale of beer and wine would add to the temptation and demoralization of many. It would also in time lessen the patronage of hotels by tourists with their families.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Dora B. Gladstone, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. S. Alice Miller, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella Lamoreaux Broughton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Cook, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Adaline S. Reed, New York, N. Y.
William Stenson, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucille P. Diller, Lakewood, Ohio.
Lyman D. Jones, Meadville, Penna.
Mrs. Annette M. Jones, Meadville, Penna.
Miss Grace Montgomery, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Katheryn E. Hazer, Cleveland, Ohio.
William C. Hazer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Julia Louise Loomis, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Amy Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss May B. Smith, Hubbardston, Mich.
Miss Rose Malone, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Edith M. Hyatsite, New York, N. Y.
Miss Berle Baker, New York, N. Y.
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H. W. Breckenridge, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Nellie M. Breckenridge, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Elizabeth Crosby, Woodstock, Ill.
Mrs. Vendela Luman, Woodstock, Ill.
Mrs. Ella Hempel Merritts, Chicago, Ill.
H. Earl Merritts, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ethel M. Jensen, De Kalb, Ill.
Mrs. A. J. Weed, Boston, Mass.
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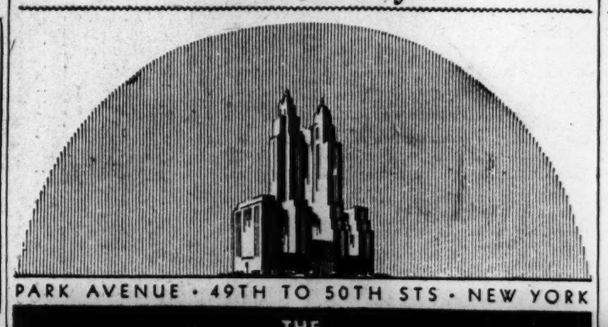

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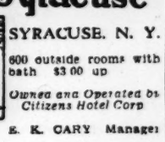

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GENERAL LIST MOVES UP IN SLOW MARKET

Rails and Motors Lead Trading—Stocks Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Stocks wavered for a while at the start of trading today but later advanced moderately, under leadership of the rails and motors, in a quiet and largely professional market.

Stocks were irregular in the late trading, with most shares holding around their best prices for the day. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Mack Trucks, Western Union, North American, du Pont and Lackawanna were up 2 or more.

Gains of a point or better were registered by American Telephone, American Can, Santa Fe, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse Electric, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific.

Sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Railroad Earnings

August earning reports of the railroads continued to show improvement over July, although the figures were naturally well below those for last year. Union Pacific reported net operating income of $1,689,612 compared with $2,087,067; Southern Railway, $157,327 compared with $963,872; Chicago North Western, $675,867 compared with $1,136,164; Burlington, $935,378 compared with $2,623,844, and New Haven, $545,201 compared with $1,438,786.

Wall Street was momentarily expecting announcement of the personnel and purposes of a new nonpartisan committee which, it was forecast, would presently be set up to investigate financial and operating conditions in the railroad field with a view to recommending helpful legislation. Carrier shares also drew buying support from indications that September car loading gains were being well held. The Burlington is expected in official estimates to show traffic of 90,000 or more cars for September, the first time that total has been reached since last March.

There was some selling of the chain store stocks.

The extraordinary plethora of funds now available for high-grade investment was again emphasized, when it became known that the Treasury had sold a 91-day issue of $100,665,000 bills, at a price equivalent to an annual interest yield of less than ¼ of 1 per cent—0.23 per cent, to be exact. Several months ago the Treasury was obliged to pay 2 per cent per annum for such accommodation. Another incident illustrative of easing money conditions was the quick oversubscription today of a $60,000,000 issue of Dominion of Canada 4 per cent one-year notes, which were sold at par.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market today exhibited wavering tendencies in trading that, at times, verged on extreme dullness.

Fractional price changes were the rule in most of the transactions and many issues held to their previous positions.

The railroads apparently paid little attention to the expected formal announcement of a non-partisan commission, headed by Mr. Calvin Coolidge, which will attempt to diagnose and prescribe for the serious ailments of the carriers.

The offering of $60,000,000 of 4 per cent one-year gold notes by the Canadian Government was promptly oversubscribed. Most of the principal will be used to refund note maturities due in December. Listed Canadian issues were only a trifle easier along with domestic loans.

Both the utilities and industrials moved uncertainly. Rubber company bonds displayed an inclination to sag, Goodrich, Goodyear and United States Rubber loans losing from fractions to around a point. The oils and amusement issues were mixed.

Rail bonds that were under some pressure included those of Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania and Southern.

The United States Government section was moderately firm while foreign obligations were rather irregular. Some bonds of Uruguay, Japan and Colombia improved.

DIVIDENDS

Southern New England Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

General Foods Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Lynn Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Harbison Walker Refractories Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Moxie Company declared the usual class A dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

The Associated Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and 87½ cents on the $3.50 original preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Time, Inc., publishers, declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents a share on the no-par common stock.

Peoples National Bank of Brooklyn, New York, declared quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 27, placing the stock on an $8 annual basis, compared with $10 previously.

Hershey Chocolate Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25.

American Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

National Fuel Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—While somewhat irregular, cotton showed a generally steady tone today with a slight early decline followed by rallies on reports that the first October notices had been stopped by the trade. December contracts after selling off to 7.40 or about 8 points net lower, rallied to 7.57 and the mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net advances of about 6 to 7 points.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—There was a fair selection offered at the wool auction today. All fine kinds were in good demand, but medium and inferior sorts were irregular and not quite up to the advanced prices evident at the opening of the series. Withdrawals were frequent among medium acoured types. Of the 10,461 offered, 9691 were sold.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 27	Last Sept. 26
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1500	⅝	⅝	½	1
9¼	1½	..	Abitibi pf	200	2	2	2	3½
24½	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	400	22¼	21¾	22¼	21
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛
73	22	5	Adams Exp pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
14	9½	..	Addressograph	300	12	11⅝	11⅞	11½
16½	4¼	1.80	Affiliated Prod	200	9⅜	9	9⅜	9½
63½	38⅝	4½	Air Reduction	3100	60½	58	60½	58¼
16⅜	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11⅜	10	11¼	9⅞
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1600	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
88¼	42⅝	6§	Allied Chem	7400	82½	78	79¾	80½
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	10⅜	10	10¾	10
22¾	12	2	Amerada	200	21½	20½	20¾	21¼
18½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
22½	1	..	Am Bank Note	400	17½	16⅞	17½	17½
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	9700	56⅝	53½	54	54
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	200	120	120	120	..
16	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	12½	12	12½	..
26⅝	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
115	2	..	Am & For Pow	3500	11¼	10½	10⅝	10⅝
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	17	17	17	17¾
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	20	20	20	21
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	400	5	4⅞	5	4¾
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am Ice	400	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9
12	2½	..	Am International	2100	9½	8⅞	9⅜	8¾
1¾	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..
33	14	1½	Am News	10	26	25	25	..
7¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	4100	13⅜	11¾	12½	12⅜
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	33	33	33	33⅜
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	4400	10¼	9½	9⅝	9¾
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3200	14⅞	13¾	14¼	14⅛
⅞	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	..
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	20¼	19¼	19½	18¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	45	44	45	..
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	10¼	9¾	10	10
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	26	25¼	26	26¾
127⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	16100	114⅜	111¾	113½	112⅜
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1300	27⅜	26⅛	26½	25¾
75	26	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	..
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	26
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	8	8	8	8⅛
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	35	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4200	13¾	13	13	13
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12½
8½	1¾	..	Andes Copper	100	6	6	6	..
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	48	48	48	46½
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	400	10½	10¼	10½	11
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	10	4	4	4	5¼
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
94	17⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	56⅜	53¾	54⅛	54½
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	32	31½	32	32
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	2100	17¼	16⅝	16¾	17
157¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	6400	55¾	53	54	53
7⅛	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅞
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	25¼	25	25	25
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	19	17¾	18¼	17⅝
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	22	21½	21⅞	21¼
99	44	6½	Bamberger pf	30	81	81	81	..
35¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	29½	29½	29½	30
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅜
43½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	15¼	14⅛	14½	14⅜
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	1100	14½	13¾	13¾	14½
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3200	24⅞	23	23⅛	22¾
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	46½	46½	46½	50
9⅞	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	..
22¼	4⅞	6	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	15½	14¼	15	14½
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1400	29¾	28⅞	29¼	29⅝
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1100	12¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
11¼	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	900	6¼	6¼	6½	6½
50¼	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	22	20½	21⅞	21
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1200	61¾	61	61½	61⅜
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	700	3¼	2¾	3⅛	2¾
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4½	⅞	..	Budd Wheel	700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	6	6	6	..
71¼	61¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10½	10¼	10½	10½
21⅜	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	10	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	19
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
			Byers	2100	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼
			—C—					
13	4⅛	..	Calif Packing	200	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13¼
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5	5	5	..
7⅜	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
15	6	1.20	Canad Dry	1500	12	11½	12	12⅜
29⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	6600	17¾	17	17¼	16⅜
9½	2⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
63¾	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	8700	56¼	53½	54⅛	54
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	11¼	10¼	10⅜	10½
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	17½	17½	17½	18
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4¾	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	10½	10	10⅛	10¼
1⅝	⅛	..	Certain-Teed	200	2½	2½	2½	..
20⅞	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	17	16½	16½	16
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2900	25⅛	23⅞	24¼	24
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2700	13	12¼	13	13
4½	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	3	3	3	3
6	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	5½	5	5¼	5¼
14½	2	..	Chi & N West pf 6	700	16½	16	16	16⅜
6¾	1	..	Chi New Tool	700	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5½
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	9⅜	9¼	9½	9¼
23½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	15	16	16	16¼
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
21	5	1	Chrysler	11600	19¼	17¾	18⅝	17¾
2⅜	¾	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
10	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	7½	7½	7½	..
21⅜	4¼	1A	Columbia Gas	1100	17¾	16⅜	17	16¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2100	36¼	33⅜	35	33⅜
11	3¾	.50	Comm Credit	300	6¼	6	6	6⅜
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	19½	19½	19½	..
73	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	..
27⅞	20⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	21	21	21	22
13¼	3½	60	Comm Solvents	2100	11½	11	11⅛	11⅛
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
69¼	27⅞	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	100	59	59	59	59½
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3
11⅜	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	500	7½	7¼	7¼	7
48½	31½	4	Consol Gas	3700	61⅝	58⅝	60⅛	60
97	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	97	97	97	..
9	4	..	Consol Oil	2600	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	300	33	32⅛	32⅝	33
8¼	⅜	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
25⅛	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	19¼	19	19¼	19
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1100	3¾	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
9⅞	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	2800	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
54⅞	34¾	3	Corn Products	4600	54¾	51⅛	54¼	52
3⅞	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	2900	2	1¾	2	2
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	20	20	20	19
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	70½	70¼	70½	70½
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
43¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	A 1400	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
			—D—					
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	5600	41¼	38½	39	39
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	100	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
25⅝	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
11⅝	7½	1	Dome Mines	300	11¼	10¾	11¼	..
15⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	1600	16⅛	15¾	16	15⅜
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	7600	43¾	41¼	42⅜	41¼
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	97	97	97	98⅛
			—E—					
33¾	8½	.20	Elec Auto-Lite	900	22⅛	20½	20⅞	20¼
14	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11½
33¼	2⅝	4	Elec Sto Battery	400	27¼	27	27¼	27
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	33	33	33	34½
17	3½	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	17	17	17	17
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	400	9½	9	9	9
15⅞	5½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	11½	11¼	11¼	12
			—F—					
8¼	1⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	14½	14½	14½	14
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	18¾	18½	18¾	18⅞
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	59½	59	59½	58⅞
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	52	51	51	52
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	2100	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	12¼	12	12	12
22⅝	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	20	19	19	20
57	1	..	Fox Film A	1200	4	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	700	25½	24¾	25½	25
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	10	12½	12½	12½	13
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	19⅜	19	19½	19
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	11	11	11	11
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	200	7	6⅞	7	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	14100	19¼	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1000	31¼	30⅛	31	30¼
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E B	200	15	14¾	15	15
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	20	20	20	19½
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8%	20	25	25	25	23⅛
2⅝	18¼	2.00	Gen Ital Edison	100	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	400	45⅞	45½	45½	46¼
95	76	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	..
24⅝	7⅜	7	Gen Motors	14100	18⅞	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛
87¼	36¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	82¼	82	82	83
8	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	1	1	1	..
9¼	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
21¼	1¼	..	Gen Realty	1000	17	13¼	13¾	15⅜
20¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	19⅜	18⅜	18¾	18½
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	200	8	8	8	9
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	40	73¾	73	73	73¾
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅛
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1400	18⅜	18	18⅛	18
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	1000	8½	7⅞	8¼	8
23¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	22½	22½	22½	23
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	2900	23½	20¾	22	21¼
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	4100	22½	21½	22½	22½
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	2700	3½	2⅞	3⅛	2¾
11⅜	2¾	..	Granby	100	8½	8½	8½	9⅛
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	..
33¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	33	33	33	..
30¼	14½	1	raGnt (WT)	400	21¼	21	21	20½
25	5½	..	reat Nor pf	7100	18¼	17	17⅜	17¾
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	400	9	8¼	8¼	9
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	10	80	80	80	..
8	2⅛	..	rigsby-Grunow	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	1200	18½	17½	18½	18
			—H—					
4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	2⅛	2¾	2¾	2¾
28	7½	..	Hahn D S pf	100	19	19	19	..
11⅛	3½	.30	Hall Printing	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	100	16	16	16	..
2	1⅛	..	Hartman Corp B	200	1	1	1	..
3½	¼	..	Hayes Body	400	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	200	62¾	61	62½	60¼
12⅜	3	..	Hollander	400	6⅝	6	6	7
12⅝	7½	..	Holland Furnace	700	10½	10⅜	10½	9¾
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	400	18½	18	18	18½
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	700	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
57⅛	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	50½	50½	50½	50½
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	300	11	11	11	11⅝
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	700	20	19½	19½	20
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	300	4¼	4	4	3⅞
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	7100	21½	19½	19⅞	19¼
2⅛	⅜	..	Indian Motor	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2⅛	1	..	Indian Refining	300	2	2	2	1⅞
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	1700	35	34	34¾	35½
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1800	37½	35½	37⅛	36½
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	400	19¼	18⅞	19¼	20
7¾	¾	6	Inspiration Cop	100	5	5	5	5⅜
147	2½	..	Interboro Rap T	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
117	52½	6§	Int Business M	500	101¼	100	101¼	100
18¾	3⅜	..	Int Cement	700	14	12¼	14	12½
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	12100	28¾	26⅝	27½	27¼
11⅜	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
1½	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	100	16	16	16	..
101¾	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%		98	98	98	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 27	Last Sept. 26
44⅞	20¼	2	Int Shoe	400	28¼	28⅞	29¼	28
18¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	21000	13¾	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝
			—J—					
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	21200	30¾	28¼	29⅛	28⅜
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin pf	30	65	65	65	..
			—K—					
113	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	20	98	98	98	..
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	800	7⅜	6⅝	6⅞	7⅛
14⅜	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	300	11	10¾	11	10½
2¼	⅛	..	Kelley Sp ctfs	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	2⅛	2	2	2
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	1200	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
38	17	6	Kendall Co pf	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
23⅞	7	..	Kelley Sp 8¼ ct	200	20½	20½	20½	20
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2500	14¼	13⅞	14	13½
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	1200	12¼	11⅞	12	12
9¼	1⅜	..	Kreuger & Toll	11500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1800	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅝
			—L—					
8½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	1100	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6¾
11	3⅜	..	Lehigh Port Cem	500	8	7¾	8	..
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	900	22	20¾	22	..
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	48¾	48½	48¾

COTTON CLOTH GOODS ARE IN LARGE DEMAND

Buyers Rush to Supply Needs as Raw Material Prices Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 27—The primary cotton cloth market began last week in a rather listless manner, being still under the influence of a declining raw cotton market. Secondhand dealers took nearly all of the available business at prices in some instances ¼c below the lowest mill quotation. Some mills followed them to the extent of cutting another ¼c off their price for 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard which sold at 3⅞c by the mills and 3¾c by second hands.

Conditions were suddenly reversed on Wednesday by the sharp advance in the price of raw cotton. Buyers literally clamored for goods for spot and near-by delivery. It then developed that there was a large urgent demand hanging over the market, the accumulations of two weeks' needs. Buyers had refrained from filling their pressing needs for fear of lower prices. When stable or rising prices seemed assured, they rushed in to cover their needs.

Reports of increased retail buying from nearly all parts of the country, but particularly the South and the West, have resulted in increased buying of finished goods by retailers who have flooded converters and wholesalers with rush orders for prompt delivery.

The activity included print cloths, broadcloths, and sheetings, but the gain in prices was confined to the first two. Sheetings had not dropped so much as the other classes and substantial sales were made at the established prices.

All Textiles in Demand

Reports from all over the country show an increasing popular demand for all kinds of textiles but particularly for goods of better quality. Those mills and stores which have been pushing the quality idea are finding a gratifying response both in piece goods and made-up wearing apparel.

In print cloths a net gain was made in several constructions including the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s which sold at 5½c for spot and October and at 5⅝c for November-December delivery, the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s which rose from 3⅞c to 4⅛c for near-by and 4c for November-December delivery, and the 6.25-yard 60x48s which brought 3⅝c for any delivery. The 36-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard gained ¼c to 4c and the 60x48s 6.70-yard ⅛c to 3½c.

Pajama checks moved at 4¼c for the 36-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard and 5c for the 72x80s 4.70-yard. Carded broadcloths rose to 4½c for the 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x80s, 5⅜c for the 38-inch 4.32-yard 90x60s, and 5¾-⅞c for the 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s.

Wide sheetings have been more active recently than for several months, but the demand is said to be spotty. Late prices include 46-inch wide drills 2.68-yard at 7c and 67-inch 1.87-yard at 10¼-½c. Wide sheetings 67-inch 2.95-yard are held at 7½-¾c and 52-inch 3.85-yard at 5⅜c to 6c. Wide sateens 54-inch 1.55-yard brought 13⅞c, and 1.05-yard 17⅝c to 18½c.

Fine Goods Active

The fine goods division enjoyed a fairly active week with buying spread over a wide variety of constructions. There was a steady stream of relatively small orders which combined to make a satisfactory total. Converters are ordering "strike-off" lots of a great many novelty designs. It is said that there will be a larger assortment of these for next spring season than ever before.

Sales of staple fine yarn goods continued fairly active. The only constructions selling at new prices were the 40-inch 96x92s 7.50-yard combed lawns which sold at 8¾c, the 40-inch 72x68s 6.00-yard carded lawns at 5¾c and the 36-inch 72x56s 10.25-yard which brought 4c southern and 4¼-½c eastern. Combed pongees sold at 7¼c for the 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard.

Rayon fabrics while still in good demand remain in such confused state that many buyers turn their interest to other fabrics, either silk or cotton or a combination thereof. Mills continue to find difficulty in securing needed rayon yarn in time for sought delivery on their rayon contract fabrics.

Fair sales were made of 176x100s combed piqués. Spot deliveries commanded premiums. All acetate panne satins moved well at 51c for 280x88s. Jacquard drapery fabrics with rayon warp and carded cotton filling commanded some attention. Included in this list were 50-inch 96x34s with 150 denier warp and 12s carded filled goods at 38½c with 1c less for 96x32s of the same specifications. For the 96x36s with 10s carded filling 30½c was paid. Carded ducks were fairly active, prices holding strong.

New York Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	41¾	43⅜	Manhattan	38	40
City	43¾	55¼	Public	32	34
Commercial	178	186	Textile	34	36
First, N Y.	1745	1845	Trade Bank.	30	34
Lafayette	7½	10½	Yorkville	30	40
Fifth Av	1140	1240			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Banca C I	146	154	Fulton	280	290
Bankers	69	71	Guaranty	328	333
Bk N Y & T	320	340	Irving	26½	28½
Bronx	15	20	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	197	212	Law Tie&G.	64½	69½
Cn Hanover	155	159	M'facturers.	33	35
Chemical	39½	41½	New York	98½	101½
Corn Exchg	73	76	Title Guar.	49½	52½
County	22	24	Unit States.	1840	1640
Empire	28¼	30¼			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	35½	37½	Merchants	270	285
N Shawmut.	31½	32½	Second Nat.	78	82
				Last	
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust				appraisal	
New England Trust				400	
State Street Trust				250	

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	3¾	4¾	Harris T&S.	310	320
Cont Ill Bk	119	120½	North Trust	380	410
*First Nat	224	228	Strauss Nat	60	70

*Ex-dividend.

HOME LOAN BANKS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—All 12 home loan banks will be ready for business Oct. 15.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	30½	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18¾	18
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	92¼	92¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86¾	86¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	65	64
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	39½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94½	94½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107¼	107
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅝	104¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb ⅛s '43	107¼	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93½	93
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	44	42
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	77½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73¼
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	74⅛	74⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84¾	84⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅝	93⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	57	57
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39½	39½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66	65½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	41¼	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	52½	52⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73⅛	73
Balt & Ohio 1st s5 ct '48	92½	92
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52¼	51
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	56	56
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½ 6s '69	86¼	86¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '37	104	104
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77⅝	77
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106½	106⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '61	101¼	101¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	59¼	59¼
Bush Herm con 5s '55	57¾	57¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	72	71⅝
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94¼	94
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95½	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95	95
Can North 4½s '35	98⅜	98⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	104⅛	103¾
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅞	102⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	70¾	69¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78⅝	78⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	85¾	85⅛
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	41⅛	39¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	26	26
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	95	95
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86¼	86¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94½	94½
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	42¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	67½	65¼
Ches & O 4½s B	86	86
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	48	48
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88⅞	88⅝
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	88
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16½	16½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105⅜	104¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53⅜	52⅝
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	35	35
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10¾	10¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	32½	31¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	31	31
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27	25¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	67	67
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	35	35
Chicago & Nw W 1st '37 pod n	32½	32½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	44¾	44
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	38	37¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	30½	29⅝
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	54½	54
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	40	40
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96⅜	96⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110¼	110¼
Childs Co 5s '43	34¼	33
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¾	95¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100½	100¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81	81
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86½	86½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	57½	57½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	85	85
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 Apr	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Con Gas o deb 5½s '45	106	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	104¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	26	26
Corn Products 5s '34	103½	103½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75	75
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	28¾	28¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86½	86¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95	95
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89¾	89¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47¼	47¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	23	22½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	30	30
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86⅝	85½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅞	102¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57	102½	102½
Eastern Tenn V & G 5s '56	85	85
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	40	37½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	36	35½
Erie RR gen lien	51¾	50¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	36	35½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55½	55½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85¼	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	53¼	51¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	51½	51½
Goodrich 6s '45	57	55¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	82½	82½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84	84
Gothaer Lag 6s '36	88	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	81	80½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	43	43
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	58¼	48
Gulf State Steel 5½s '42	48½	48½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	5	4
Houst & Tex C RR	90	90
Houstonic 5s '37	83	83
Houston Oil 5½s '40	60	60
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42½	42
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	57
Hudson &Man rfg 5s '57	87	87
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Central 4s '52	64	63½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	64	63
Ill Central 4¼s '66	45¾	44¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅜	100⅜
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	81¼	81¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49¼	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	11⅝	11⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	12	11⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46	45¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59¾	59¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67¼	67¼
Int Cp Mar 5s C '66	26¾	26¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	42¾	42¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45½	45½
Int Paper 6s '55	19	18⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	41	40¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	48	47
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45	43¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65½	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101	101
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102	102
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	88½	88¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40⅞	40⅞
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	73	72¼
Laclede Gas 5½s D	66½	66½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78⅛	78⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	7	7
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85½	85½
Lonk Dk 6s	95¼	95¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	86½	86¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36¼	35
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	6½	6½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22	21
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	7	7
Metro Edison rfg 6s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	78	78
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	84⅝	83¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50⅝	50½
Mo W & T pl 6s C '32	76	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	22½	21½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	33½	33¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	33¾	33¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	21	20½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	7½	7
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	89
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90½	90½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '51 "A"	3	2½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77 "A"	3½	2
Nat Steel 5s	82¼	81½
Newberry 3½s	80¼	80¼
New Eng T&S 5s '52	105¾	105¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	87¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68⅝	68⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	68⅝	68½
N Y Bklyn & Manhat 5s	92⅛	92⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	78
NYC&HR con 4s '34	79⅞	79⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	56¼	56
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	61¾	61¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70	70
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78⅞	78⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23½	23½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	39	37½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¼	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99⅝	99⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107½	107⅛
NY & Harlem 3½s	81½	81½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	53	52
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	81	81
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	82
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	48
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	2	2
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65½	65½
NY W'chester & &B 4½s '46	54	53⅜
Niag Shore 5½s '50	70	69¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	7	7
North Am Co 5s '61	84⅜	84½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88½	88½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61⅞	61
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85⅜	85⅜
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	82	82
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	89½	89½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83¼	83
Owens Ill Glass 5s	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	29¼	28½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	85⅞	85⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	30½	30½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	72	71½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	49	49
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	81	81
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¾	91¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	88⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	90	90
Penn Railroad 5s '84	86	86
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	50	50
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71½	71¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89⅝	89
Philadelphia Elec 5s '72	95	95
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	56	56
Phil Railway 4s '37	25½	24½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99½	99¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	95⅝	95⅝
Pitts CC&StL 4½s E	80⅜	80⅜
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62	61⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	95	95
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	36	35
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95	94¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	77
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84¾	84¾
Read rfg 4½s B '97	84½	84½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73½	73⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	63	62½
Richfield Oil of Cal 4s '44	24½	24½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	24¼	24¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	103½	103½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15	14½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13	13
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	45½	45½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98	98
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	4	4
Seabd AL 6s	4¼	4¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2½	2½
Shell Union ct ww '49	79¼	79¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3¾	3¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	94	94
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32½	32½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68½	66½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	104⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82½	82½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	57½	57⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	57½	57¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	34	34
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	40	40
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	43¾	43¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	17½	17
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	99¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	92	91⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	44¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27	27
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101½	101½
Union Elec Pow rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s Cr '35	97¾	97¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	85½	84¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97⅜	97¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	57¼	56½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	79	79
Util Pow &Lt 5s '59 ww	36¼	35½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	41½	41
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	4	3½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	6	6
Va El & Pow 5½s	99¾	98¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95½	95⅛
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅜	101⅜
West Pa Pow 5s 5s E '63	104	104
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
West Shore 4s 2361	74⅞	74⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅝	100⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	61	61
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64	63⅞
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	85½	85½
Western Union 6½s '36	85	85
Western Union 5s '60	66	65
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	72½	72½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	71	70¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	45	45
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69¼	69¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep27	Sep26
3½s '47	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.14
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.23	102.23	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.21	102.22	103.22
US 3s '55	96.31	96.30	96.31	96.30
US 3½s '49	98.10	98.7	98.7	98.8
US 3½s '43 Mar	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.28
US 3½s '43 June	100.29	100.28	100.28	100.28
US 3½s '47	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.22
US 4s '54	104.29	104.25	104.29	104.25
US 4¼s '52	102.22	102.22	108.22	108.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21	20
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48½	47¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51½	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55½	55½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	56½	56
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56	55½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	57	57
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55½	55½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	57	57
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	56⅜	56⅜
Australia 4½s '56	74¾	74½
Australia 5s '55	82¼	81½
Australia 5s '57	82	81⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90½	90½
Belgium (King)) 6s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105¾	105¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51¼	51¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¾	48¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7	7
Bolivia (Rep)) 8s '47	9¼	9¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¾	17¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	18
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	17¾	17¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	20
Bretla (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	61	61
Brisbane 6s '50	77	77
Brisbane 5s '57	70⅝	70⅝
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	48	47⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33¾	33½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	26⅞	25
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	98⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86½	86⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	99½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10½	10½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	10¼	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10⅜	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	11	10⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	11	11
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11	10⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	43	42¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39	38⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39	38⅛
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	81½	81½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	30	30
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28	28
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	43⅝	43
Cundi (Rep)6½s '59	13	12¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	80½	79½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	93	93
Denmark (King) 6s '42	94¾	94¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	88¼	88¼
Deutsche Bk 6s cts sta	85	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	52½	52½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	47	47
Dutch El 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99¾	99⅝
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	53¾	53¾
Finland 5½s '58	64	63
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	71	67
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	73½	70½
Finnish A 6½s '54	62	62
Finnish B 6½s '54	63	63
Frankfort 6½s '53	37½	37
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120½
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	54½	54
German 7s '49	69¾	68½
German Cn Ag Bk 6s '38	53½	53½
German Cn Ag Bk 6s July '60	49¼	48¾
German Cn Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	48¾	48¼
German Cn Ag Bk 7s '50	56¼	56¼
German Cn Agr 6½s '58 rcts	42½	42¼
German El Pow '53	50½	50½
German Gen Elec 6½s '40	47¾	47¾
German Gen Elec 7s '45	51	51
German Gov 5½s '65	49½	49½
German Gov 6s Sept '60	19	18¾
German Gov 6s '57	37	37
Harpen 6s '49 ww	49¾	49¾
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	45¼	45¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	87	87
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	44¼	44¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	46½	46½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	55	54⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	64	64
Jugoslavia 7½s '57	31	31
Karstaat 6s '43	23¼	23⅛
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	20¼	20
Mex Irr 4½s A	2¾	2¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80	79½
New South Wales 5s '57	79½	79¼
New South Wales 5s '58	79½	79¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43	43
Norway (King) 5s '63	81	81
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82⅞	82¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	88¼	88¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	82⅞	82⅞
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	64	63½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45⅞	45¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	52½	52½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	37	37
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	7½	7½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7¼	7
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6½	6½
Poland(Gov) 6s '40	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52⅝	52
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9¼	9¼
Prussia 6½s '51	46¼	46¼
Prussia 6s '52	45¾	45⅝
Queensland (State) 6s '47	87	87
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95	95
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	51	50⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53

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United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading.

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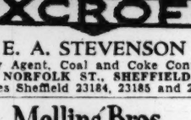

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Turtlehead

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FLOWERS of this plant, at a distance, give one the impression of turtles craning their necks to see who might be coming. But the illusion fades as one approaches, for the six or eight heads, some with open mouths showing woolly beards in the throat, just sit and stare.

A stout, smooth, erect stem from one to three feet tall, supports tubular white flowers clustered at the summit. The leaves are short stemmed, broadly lance-shaped, with toothed edges and sharp points. The plant is seldom found in great numbers and seem sto have a moisture-loving nature in that it is ordinarily found in swampy meadows and pastures, beside shallow ponds or on the banks of sluggish streams. The author has found it in both gravelly and loamy soils apparently growing equally well in either.

In northern New England and southern Canada it blossoms somewhat later than in the southern United States, but one is sure to find a few plants in blossom throughout the entire eastern range as far west as Manitoba from early July to late September. Those living in the mountains of North and South Carolina have recorded its blossoms even later.

The chief attraction of these flowers seems not to be in beautiful or gaudy colors but rather in the odd appearance which makes their common name so appropriate.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Illinois towns two miles apart are named Henpeck and Harmony. Henpeck lies 13 miles west of Elgin and consists of a store and a few houses; a few minutes' drive farther west one finds Harmony.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Parents visiting the Century of Progress Exhibition at Chicago next year may leave their children at the Enchanted Island, a five-acre tract of amusements which will be devoted exclusively to the entertainment of children?

The 50 types of tank cars especially designed for various industries include some that are lined with wood, rubber, glass, enamel, aluminum and nickel?

Each employee of a Needham (Mass.) underwear manufacturing company receives two sets of its products annually?

A lake on a Salt Lake City municipal golf course was drained recently and yielded more than 1000 golf balls?

The first piano was named "pianoforte," after the Italian words "soft" and "loud," because it could be played either way?

Mark Weygandt, an Oregonian, has ascended the summit of Mt. Hood exactly 585 times?

In Lighter Vein

Welsh Jawbreaker

A visitor who was walking along the banks of the River Clwyd, in the neighborhood of Llanfair D. C., asked a boy whom he met near a cottage:

"Is your father in the house?"

"No, sir; he is working at Rhoslanerchrugog."

"Then is your mother in?"

"No, sir; she has gone to Llanfairmathafarneithaf."

"Dear me! And where is your sister?"

"My sister is spending a holiday with my Aunt Gwenhwyfar in Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllysilliogogoch."—*London Morning Post.*

An Inference

During a history lesson the teacher pointed out to the class that a surname often indicated the trade of the ancestors of those who bore the name. He gave the obviously simple examples of Smith, Taylor, Baker, and others.

Then he questioned one of the boys: "What were your ancestors, Webb?"

"Spiders, sir!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Plain and Fancy

"The study of the occult interests me very much," remarked the new boarder. "I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—"

"Let me give you a little more of this stew, Mr. Smith," interrupted the landlady.—*Vancouver Sun.*

—Humorist

"What day would suit you best, Ethel, for me to pick the tomato?"

Cash Aspect of Romance

"Youth calls to youth," the poet says,
And it's a good thing, too;
If youth did not, the telephones
Would bring less revenue.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Happy Days

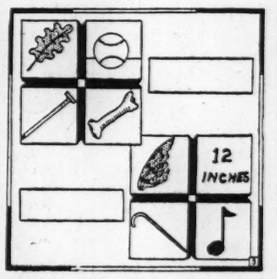
Secretary (directing attention to 'phone call): "Here's the receiver, sir."

Business Man: "Well, show him in. But I had hoped to get along without having one appointed."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

EXAGGERATION *weakens everything it touches.*
—LA HARPE

Inventors' Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The names of two famous inventors, one a Scotsman and the other an American, are hidden in this puzzle. Each object can be named with a four-letter word. By using the first letter of one word, the second of another, the third of another, and the fourth of the last, you will be able to spell out these inventors' names.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Post Mark Puzzle: Post, Past, Mast, Mart, Mark.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love Not Deprived of Its Manifestation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A WOMAN traveling on a street car noticed that one of the other passengers seemed very much in need of a new dress, and, recalling a suit and two dresses of her daughter's that she felt would fit the other, she wondered how she could communicate this fact to the young woman.

After thinking it over for a few minutes, she wrote her street address and telephone number on the back of her calling card, adding, "If you will come to this address I have a couple of my daughter's dresses that will just fit you. Come any time."

She hesitated when the suggestion came, "You can't give this to her, she will be so surprised and everyone in the car will see it and wonder; it is an unheard-of thing to do. Don't do it."

But she refuted this suggestion. "I can do it," she argued to herself. "This is an act of love, and I can give it to her in the right way, with no embarrassment to her or me." In a few moments she reached her destination, and in passing by the young woman she slipped the card into her hand. When the car started she looked up and saw the young woman looking out at her, smiling and nodding.

The next day the young woman came for the things, and wept for gratitude, saying she was from Texas and had been looking for a job for two weeks. "I have been wondering how I was going to get clothes to wear when I got work to do," she said.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sponsor (R. W. S., who asks: "What is a good word to use when you want to use 'sponsor' or 'sponsored'? We say that so-and-so 'sponsored' the measure or bill, or the movement, etc., but the word as it now appears in Webster's does not lend itself to such usage, in a correct sense) — The publishers of Webster's have this to say:

"The word 'sponsor' in the familiar sense of sponsoring a measure or the like is, of course, merely a figurative use of the word in the sense given in the dictionary (definition 2), just as we speak of 'fathering' a thing; but the figurative use of 'sponsor' is more recent."

Our advice, then, is that when we want a good word in the sense of "sponsor," we should use "sponsor."

Abbreviation for "midnight" (Miss S. V. C.)—The abbreviation *m.* or *M.*, for Latin *meridies,* literally "middle day," is used for "noon," as *12 m.* There is no recognized abbreviation for "midnight," and it is written out in full. To use *m.* would cause confusion.

We have often had a yearning, however, to experiment with *mn.*, as *12 mn.* (just as though there were *merinox,* "middle night").

Sir (J. B.)—This title, prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet, should never be used with the last name. Say Sir John Jones, or Sir John, but not Sir Jones.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Portland Journal: A man who believes in looking ahead and preparing for the future says that if you have a girl baby you should begin laying aside money now to support your future son-in-law.

Publisher's Auxiliary: Anyway, we have outgrown the idea that anything less than a quarter is an insult instead of a tip.

Chicago Times: Many of the old Democratic postmasters are anxious to get back to the old stamping grounds.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: Perhaps the reason why government costs too much is that we have too much government.

A Jungle Window Transparency

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

This time your window transparency is a jungle scene. Transfer the design to cardboard and cut away all the solid black places, leaving the small white connections to hold the picture together. Cut colored tissue paper slightly larger than these openings and paste back of them. Use only a little paste upon the edge. Make the tiger brown or yellow and the grass green.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Why Not a Gentleman's Agreement For the United States?

A JOINT settlement of reparations, war debts and disarmament is both desirable and possible. Europe, for its part, has long been convinced that reparations and war debts constitute a single problem requiring a common solution, that an agreement on one is not possible without an agreement on the other. This viewpoint prevailed at the Lausanne Conference, with the result that ratification of the vastly reduced reparation payments is to be deferred until this decision can be integrated with an agreement on war debts.

America is no less convinced that disarmament and war debts constitute a single problem requiring a common solution, that an agreement on one would greatly contribute to an agreement on the other. This viewpoint dominates American public opinion on this subject and underlies Senator Borah's vigorous and useful campaign for a large-scale reduction of war debts.

It should be appreciated that the attempt to embrace these several problems in a single solution is not to defer agreement but to promote an agreement which will be of maximum benefit. However diverse their origin, however different their character, reparations, war debts and disarmament are bound together on this common basis; namely, that the solution of each of them will make an indispensable contribution to world recovery, and that a simultaneous agreement on the whole will be vastly more valuable than fragmentary agreements on its separate parts.

The task of harmonizing the European and American viewpoints is by no means insuperable. They already possess much in common.

Europe asks: If we will remove the substantial obstacle of reparations from the highways of international trade, will the United States make a similar contribution to world recovery in the field of war debts?

America asks: If we will ease the burden of war debts, will Europe join us in reducing armaments to a level which will lift the weight of unnecessary taxation from the shoulders of all nations?

There is no reason why the answers to both of these questions should not be "yes." Europe is asking America to do nothing which is not demonstrably in its own interests as well as those of its debtors, for America and Europe alike have more to gain in restarting the currents of national and international trade by reducing the barriers of reparations and war debts than by attempting to exact a scale of payments no longer collectible. America is asking Europe to take no step toward disarmament to which every European power is not specifically and formally committed in the resolution adopted at the adjournment of the Geneva conference.

In the interests of political confidence which must precede recovery, in the interests of international stability which will alone insure recovery, a joint settlement of reparations, war debts and disarmament is desirable.

The Lausanne conference itself has prepared the way for such a settlement through its "gentlemen's agreement" to defer ratification on reparations until an understanding on war debts could be reached. Is not this a procedure which should suggest itself favorably to the United States as a means of extending the scope of this all-round settlement to include disarmament? In short, why not a unilateral "gentlemen's agreement" by the United States deferring ratification of the results of the forthcoming negotiations on war debts until the decision on disarmament is taken at Geneva?

Such a procedure has already commended itself to the Lausanne signatories. It need in no way delay action on war debts nor prolong uncertainty since, as with reparations, all payments could be suspended pending ratification. It would implement the otherwise ineffectual American proposal that reduction of the burden of war debts should be accompanied by a reduction of the burden of armaments. It would promote an integrated solution of the three problems—an incalculable impetus to world recovery and world peace.

Mr. Smith Rides Pegasus

MR. ALFRED E. SMITH, it seems, has been making one discovery after another since assuming the editor's chair of the new Outlook, and not all of them have been soothing to the editorial brow. Outstanding among the latter discoveries are poets! He is amazed by the number of "poets or would-be poets."

"It was not an easy thing," Mr. Smith said, "to determine what to do about poetry." Mr. Smith is not alone in his quandary, for many a distracted editor has asked this question of the stars and received no answer. But such a problem could not be expected to appall the inimitable editor. "After going through reams of verse," Mr. Smith continues, "we hit upon what we hope will be a happy solution for ourselves and our readers, by selecting one guest poet per month."

This decision is not likely to be hailed with roundelays or triolets of joy from the poets themselves. It is doubtful if the news will result in one good sonnet of praise. Poets have found it a slow and laborious task convincing editors that versifiers, like common men, have need of a crust of bread. They may be likely to question Mr. Smith as to whether the term "guest" as he uses it agrees with the dictionary when it says—"a person received and entertained at the house of another." If there are thirty days of room and board awaiting the successful poet each month, the plan may have its appeal.

It is hardly to be presumed, however, that Mr. Smith can have the dictionary's definition in mind. Perhaps the best the poets can do is to hope that Mr. Smith has not heard of the popular "paying guest."

Sunset on the Baseball Field

A WORLD SERIES without one or the other of the New York major league clubs as an entrant has proved as rare during the last decade as baseball games without home runs. As a matter of fact, it is something of a coincidence that the Yankees began to win pennants with amazing regularity about the same time that the era of home runs struck the major leagues. Whether or not this was the result of the Yankees' acquisition of a certain "king of swat," George Herman Ruth by name, is still a debatable question in baseball, but certainly a sudden pennantward spurt struck the New Yorkers immediately following Ruth's arrival.

Incidentally, Ruth's donning of a Yankee uniform was the signal for the introduction to the major leagues of an array of talented "fence busters" who have taken some of the emphasis off sparkling defensive play and given more prominence to long-distance hitting. Undoubtedly the Yankees' ability to win eight of the last twelve American League races is due chiefly to their capacity to knock the ball over the fence. Home-run hitting, in less degree, has pushed the Chicago Nationals to the fore in the last few years and has helped land them in the 1932 World Series.

"Give him a handful of ordinary baseball players and "Joe" McCarthy will sweep to a pennant in any league within two or three years," was the curt manner in which baseball scribes introduced the Yankees' manager to the major leagues not long ago as pilot of the Chicago Nationals. Not only did he fulfill those predictions by leading the Cubs to a pennant in 1929, but also, in his second year as New York chief, he has done it again. It is a coincidence of the series which opens tomorrow at New York that Manager McCarthy's competitors for the world title will be his former colleagues, the Cubs. As for Manager Charles Grimm of Chicago, he has led his team into a World Series in his first year—or half year—as a manager.

When the umpire flips off his mask to shout "Play ball!" in this year's series, the familiar "Babe" Ruth will march out on the diamond for his tenth World Series, the holder of more records than any other player, with the opportunity to carve deeper niches in baseball's hall of fame. A share of the spotlight will also focus on Herbert Pennock, who is one of only two pitchers in the history of the game to win as many as five series games without a defeat.

As the sun drops behind the horizon on another season's work, however, it is worth while to remark that baseball, and particularly the World Series, which caps the season, is something more than a business of breaking scorer's records. It is one of the nation's symbols of good sportsmanship. One wonders if there has not been sometimes a striving after individual records at the expense of team play.

However that may be, the player who has become a star has one record to look to that is not in the percentage books. Whether he realizes it or not, he is being watched as something of an example by thousands of eager young boys in the stands—citizens in the making. His adherence to standards of clean conduct and fair play is of no slight importance there. May the series which starts tomorrow set such a record!

British Labor's New Goals

THE recent session of the British Trade Union Congress serves as a reminder that there are strong organized forces in Great Britain which do not favor the National Government and do not admit that it has a truly national character. The congress, which is the industrial organization of the Labor movement, has very close relations with the political Labor Party, and many members of the one are members of the other. The series of meetings now concluded have afforded the first authoritative utterances of official Labor since the general election.

The verdict at the election was a crushing one, and the Labor leaders for a time seemed stunned by the blow—not least the trade-unionists, whose advice had led to the break-up of the Labor Cabinet. The Labor movement has been weakened by the apparent failure of its leaders, and overshadowed by wider national issues. But no one supposes that it will not raise its head again, and make a powerful bid to regain control in the future. It is endeavoring to reshape its policy and readjust it to the aspirations of the working classes. Resolutions adopted and opinions expressed at the Trade Union Congress were often vague or tentative; but in the main they showed a more realistic desire to face a new situation.

Two of the questions which came up for discussion stand out as specially revealing the direction of thought among trade unionists. The delegates were invited to consider a report prepared by the executive body which recommended a far more moderate form of Socialism than they have hitherto entertained. The Socialism which has been the creed of the British Labor movement for the last 30 years has always implied the direct management of industries by governmental departments. The report, however, advocates merely the control of certain industries by public boards only indirectly responsible to Parliament, and free from the pressure of political parties.

The management of big monopolistic undertakings by such means is not in itself repugnant even to Conservatives. If this is what "Socialism" should come to mean to the official Labor Party its favorite doctrine would be robbed of its terrors.

The second question is of more immediate importance. In his opening speech Mr. John Bromley, the president, brought the congress face to face with the most urgent problem of the moment:

> This is an age of material plenty, not of scarcity. It mocks the intelligence of the plain man to say that there is no solution of the problem presented by masses of idle capital, unemployed labor, and machines at a standstill.

The right policy, he added, was "not to curtail production, but to increase consumption."

It must be admitted that the late Labor Government in Britain helped to precipitate the crisis of last year by reckless expenditure with little regard either to its productiveness or to the balancing of budgets. The new Government came in to check this policy, and did so. But a good many people feel that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction. Economy became the watchword not only for the Government but for industry as a whole. The tendency on all sides was to reduce and further reduce expenditure of every kind, with the result that there was less produced, less consumed, less trade and less employment. In many quarters it is believed that the policy of the great banks has encouraged this excess of caution to the detriment of the nation's productive enterprise.

Labor men have won a good deal of sympathy in denouncing what they have called a bankers' policy. They believe that the United States and Germany have been ahead of Great Britain in preparing to put the credit of the state at the disposal of producers. If Labor leaders can rebut the charge of extravagance, they may win credit for their party by championing a more daring monetary policy and a more generous treatment of industry.

Going Up With the Joneses

A NEW slogan has been coined by the Daily Express (London). It modifies the well-known popular expression into "Going up with the Joneses."

Familiar to everybody was that humorous phrase which at once described and encouraged the neighborly emulation that was appropriate to days of prosperity, "Keeping up with the Joneses." It gave way to a more rueful cry, "Keeping down with the Joneses."

But why should anybody keep down with the Joneses? Why should the Joneses themselves keep down? It is largely because the Joneses and their imitators started a competition in keeping down that the economic crisis became so acute and lasted so long. Now the outlook is hopeful again, and the old slogan should be changed once more.

The London newspaper is right. Its cry might well be adopted as an augury of better times, in which the Joneses and the others will share.

Pigs Have Wings

IT WAS the hog that led the recent upturn in commodity prices which put new hope into primary producers everywhere. An economically sensitive animal, says the London Economist, and passes along. He is that, but much more. The pig, let it be known, has always been well to the fore in any movement, social and political as well as economic. If it is not the *porcus Americanus*, it is his cousin across the Atlantic that starts something.

There are some writers who even aver that pigs started the World War. Out of the Serbian forests, fattened on acorns, they trooped down to the river Save, and crossed over to Hungarian plains already well pig-populated. Neither the prospect of going to market, with all its lethal possibilities, nor the rivalry experienced in getting there could stop them. Tariffs and the gendarmes of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were equally futile. Naturally there was eventual trouble.

Again the hog beset the post-war world as soon as it settled down to peace. Self-determination among nations Balkanized the pig problem, and pork became a subject of tariff controversies in many countries. Hogs careered across the European landscape wearing new labels and hammering at new doors. There was the *porcus Polonianus*, for instance. By flooding a score of trade routes this good-natured source of chops and bacon plagued a dozen chancelleries and became a perennial problem for the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

And his Hungarian relative turned up at nine or ten successive conferences called to find out what to do about the economic problems of the Danubian countries. The descendants of those very same pigs that tried so unsuccessfully to resist the Serbian invasion in their turn wanted to travel across the great tariff divides.

So the record of the hog has not been very good so far. This time, however, he is in the van of economic recovery, not of trouble-making; and the query that the Walrus propounded whether or not he had wings has again been answered in the affirmative, not in taking mankind down a steep place but in helping it to climb upward to new values for the things that it produces.

Editorial Notes

Although corn will go up in smoke in Schuyler, Neb., the procedure will be a profitable one to the local taxpayers. The county is to heat its courthouse and schools with corn on the cob at $8 a ton. The plan not only cuts the fuel bill but aids the farmers in getting rid of a surplus—and yet is a queer commentary on our economic system.

A "depression college," located appropriately in a basement, has been opened at Natrona, Penna., for students unable to attend other institutions because of financial straits. It is probably the only college in the world where student and teacher share a hope that the former will not complete his course there.

A statement that one adult out of every ten in the United States is on a public pay roll is food for serious thought even when we recall that possibly one-half of them are teachers whose duties lie with the large nonadult population.

A Wheat Farmer's Soliloquy

SHORTLY before we finished threshing on our farm this year the wind changed abruptly and the men pitching wheat bundles into the self-feeder of the separator were enveloped in a cloud of dust, insects, bits of straw and other debris. From my vantage point on the windward side of the machine, where I was scooping grain to the front of a wagon box as it came down the spout from the weigher, I watched with sympathy, musing over times when I had been similarly caught. One of the crew, who incidentally is the most extensive producer of wheat in our community—West Buffalo, northwest of, Buffalo, Kan.—emerged presently in quest of the water jug.

After taking a drink he wiped part of the perspiration and dirt from his face.

"The wind changed," I observed, profoundly.

"Yeah," he replied. "It always does! And any farmer who grows wheat is mentally deficient!"

* * *

Having thus delivered his opinion of the business, he picked up his pitchfork and reëntered the dust screen. For the rest of the afternoon, until the last forkful of wheat had been pitched into the machine, and the "separator man" had thrown the drive belt to the ground—a ceremony which ended the threshing drama of 1932 on Oak Hill Farm—I thought of my pessimistic neighbor's remarks. He probably is not the only person who has a poor opinion of the sagacity of wheat growers.

And there are reasons for the indictment! Good wheat sold this year for as low as 22 cents a bushel in the Dakotas, and the harvest season was pretty well over before any sold in Chicago for more than 50 cents. At the time we threshed our crop the grain was worth 28 cents a bushel at Buffalo, our shipping point, minus a hauling charge of 5 cents a bushel, if trucks owned by the elevator were employed.

Miss Marion Talley, the grand opera star of former years, who owns and operates a wheat farm near Colby, Kan., says such prices are "disgusting," which seems to be an accurate classification. Anyhow, I am willing to testify that they do not bring joy to the growers. More than that, this season is merely another period added to the cycle of low markets, which now extends over about five years, or perhaps longer, if one accepts complicated data from some statisticians. At least it is long enough!

A few financial writers and many politicians try to view the recent small market advances as optimistic indications of possible larger gains. But even if the moderate upward movement should continue, it seems unlikely that prices will return to profitable levels for a long time. Doubtless they will ultimately reach such a point, it varying in altitude in different regions and with individual farms in a neighborhood.

The interval no doubt will occasion many speeches and impassioned articles in daily and farm publications on the need for acreage reduction, from agricultural experts (genuine and otherwise), market students, politicians, members of the Federal Farm Board and others. In the meantime farmers probably will reduce their wheat acreage slowly. There seems to be but little hope, however, that it will be cut to the requirements of the domestic market.

* * *

And that is just the point over which the market mentors become so agitated. There is a tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat, which never has been fully effective, although for brief periods it probably has raised the prices on some grades a few cents a bushel. The United States normally consumes about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat a year (it usually is a little more in seasons of low prices when the grain is fed to livestock), and produces from 850,000,000 to 900,000,000. Thus there is a surplus for export. Presumably, if there were no surplus, the price in America would be the world market level plus about 42 cents a bushel.

But unfortunately the critics usually build their discussions with a magnificent disregard of the management problems an individual farmer faces. Writing a thesis on the wheat-growing industry of the United States is one task, but handling a farm so it will yield a living (even a poor one) for the owner's family is an entirely different project. In other words, these market strategists extend their advice from a secure economic position outside the battle zone; the view from the arena is different. When a farmer has the bear by the tail (with apologies to the memory of President Lincoln and his famous story) and must make the decisions on acreage which govern his ultra-microscopic part of the national wheat-producing industry, acreage reduction doesn't seem so easy as it may appear to an "expert" looking merely upon business as a whole.

In the first place, there are more than 6,000,000 farms in the United States, of which a third grow wheat, or could do so easily. Probably the crop would be planted on half the nation's farms if prices were to approach the levels of World War days. The development of any plan of voluntary acreage reduction among such a group obviously would be a gigantic task, of a magnitude never faced by any industry trying to restrict production.

Moreover, farmers frequently grow wheat for purposes other than the cash return. On our farm, for example, we employ it as a nurse crop for red clover, of which we are extensive producers. We also make a considerable use of the straw as a feed and as a bedding for cattle. We shall continue to grow wheat no matter what may be the sentiments of the Chicago Board of Trade.

* * *

Farmers in some other areas also will make acreage adjustments slowly. Farther west in Kansas, for example, in what is known as "the main wheat belt," agriculture has been developed on a one-crop basis, because it formerly was more profitable than other types of production—speaking broadly, and with a few inevitable exceptions here and there among truck and dairy farmers selling to a specialized market. The wheat producers on the larger farms have made heavy investments in machinery, averaging perhaps $6000, which they are loath to scrap. Anyhow, the number of crops which may be grown successfully in that region is small. And finally, with the distressfully low prices prevailing for all farm commodities, it is difficult to find a project that will pay better than wheat.

Some farmers grow wheat because it requires labor for only a limited portion of the season—but the number is less than is sometimes alleged. To others there is a fascination in producing this grain which they have failed to find elsewhere. Some still cherish a memory of speculative profits in the long ago, and have a blind faith that the "happy days" will come again. A few farmers plant wheat primarily as a winter pasture for livestock, and allow the crop to stand if it "comes out" well in the spring.

Anyway, wheat is a beautiful crop to grow if the soil and moisture conditions are favorable. Probably the art has reached the world's highest development on the fertile land between Hutchinson and Dodge City, Kan. There the ground is plowed, worked down and planted with power equipment. The crop is cut with a combine harvester pulled by a tractor, and the grain is run into a truck, which dumps its load into the pit of the elevator, and it is moved into railroad cars by machinery. Grain is never touched, except incidentally, by human hands.

Such wholesale systems of wheat growing obviously contain economic factors which have produced the commercial stagnation of mass production in industry. How long these will be present in the business it is difficult to foretell. But evident it is that whenever men may so order their economy that the underfed millions of many parts of the earth have wherewith to buy more, the great bread crop will once more emerge from obscurity.

F. B. N.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Trying to Buy

A WOMAN recently sought to buy four bedsheets of a standard make and size in a department store which ranks among the very largest in the nation. She was unable to get more than two. "Stock is short," said the salesgirl. At the same time the mill which makes these sheets was working half time or less. "Demand is short," said the boss as he laid off workers.

Not long ago a man bought a pair of shoes in a Chicago store which rightfully claims to be a leader in the trade He liked the shoes and decided to take two pairs. He could not be supplied. Stock was short, although the shoe was a popular type and the man has a normal sized foot. In that same month the American shoe industry reported employment 73 per cent and pay rolls 42.6 per cent of normal.

Those familiar with the retail trade can cite similar instances by the score. Happily there is hope that they may soon pass into trade history.

One of the first blessings of the present rise of commodity prices should be a lightening of the curse which extreme hand-to-mouth buying has placed upon business.

With wholesale prices steadily declining, such hand-to-mouth trade was inevitable. A merchant was forced to it whether he liked it or not. He knew to his cost that doing business on a falling market is a perilous adventure. Once the wholesale quotations begin to move the other way or even maintain a level, a merchant will dare to look around a corner more than two days away.

Better buying is one of the heralds of prosperity. But empty shelves which turn away even a depression-level trade are the worst enemies of better buying.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

M. Bérenger's Advice

THE question, "Why Ambassadors?" is often asked these days. With all the major capitals of the world in almost instant communication with each other, the question is not always easy to answer. But that ambassadors can still have great usefulness is currently demonstrated by Henri Bérenger, former Ambassador from France to the United States.

France has been loaning great sums of money to Danubian states, which are again in conference to see whether anything can be done to straighten out the terrible economic mess in which they find themselves. Much of this money, a total of about $600,000,000, has been used to build French political fences and prevent these states from entering arrangements, such as the proposed Austro-German tariff union, which were regarded as detrimental to the "security" of France. But the loans were also presumably made in expectation of repayment, as loans almost always are.

Senator Bérenger now comes forward with a request that his compatriots, who have been pouring money into the Danubian states, give more serious attention to this question of repayment. He points out that the means which these states have for repayment consist primarily of the export of agricultural commodities. But France is not disposed to accept large imports of agricultural commodities, as is evidenced by a very high tariff wall against most farm products. Therefore, asks M. Bérenger, what is the point of sending more money from France to the Danubian states when the way is barred to getting it back? It is a question calculated to give the thrifty French much pause.

Now, it may be that former Ambassador Bérenger worked out this set of ideas by study of what has been going on in the matter of French foreign loans and French tariff policy. But it seems more likely that his tour of duty in the United States gave him the lead. For in the United States he had an opportunity, unequaled in world history, of watching a nation pour out billions in foreign loans, while at the same time maintaining a protective tariff policy almost perfectly calculated to prevent repayment in goods—the only way international loans can be paid without knocking the world's financial structure into a cocked hat.

Observing, as M. Bérenger must have done, the disastrous consequences of a liberal foreign loan policy and a rigid protective tariff policy in the United States, he is now equipped to warn his country of the great risks involved in pursuing such a course, so far as the Danubian states are concerned. That M. Bérenger is able not only to give rich advice but to fortify it by observation of the record in the United States, which is decidedly in point, suggests that observant ambassadors may still be very useful.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Of What Use Are These "Experiments"?

IN connection with our campaign against cruelty to animals, we have already had occasion to speak of the special form of "scientific" torture involved by dental experiments on dogs.

The question of scientific experiment really rests on results.

Are they fruitful, illuminating? Do we learn from them to diminish the volume of human suffering? Particularly, does dental surgery benefit by the form of research which consists, say, in poisoning the teeth of dogs?

We have our doubts and we have not hesitated to express them.

We have them, because we note that whatever may be done to dogs' teeth, those of human beings do not seem to improve; . . . What use, then, are these experiments?

Perhaps we shall soon know.

For we hear that one of our Animal Defense Societies has placed a sum of money at the disposal of the Geneva Bureau for the Protection of Animals, with the object of offering a prize for the best essay by a qualified dentist on the subject of these experiments—their uselessness, cruelty, and (as a corollary) the best method of preventing dental decay in man, whose physiological make-up is not in the least like that of the animals.—*Daily Mirror* (London, Eng.).

Sermon from Einstein

WHEN Prof. Albert Einstein, the world's most eminent mathematical physicist, was asked what salary he would want for giving part of his time to the American Institute for Advanced Study, the figure he set was so low the institute was ashamed to accept it. So it insisted on naming a higher salary than he asked for.

We have been repeatedly reminded in the last three years that in the decade of unusual prosperity the tendency of Americans had been to become too materialistic; to put too high a value on material things. The Einstein incident suggests once more that there are men who find such satisfaction in their work that the amount of their income is secondary to them. It is an impressive object lesson in calling attention to the fact that money is not everything in life. There are durable satisfactions that amount to far more than great riches.—*Kansas City Times.*